The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

'A Hindoo of a reflecting turn of mind, but devoted to idolatry, lay on his death bed. As he saw himself about to plunge into that boundless unknown, he cried out, "What will become of me!" "O," said a Brahmin who stood by, "you will inhabit another body!" "And where" said he, "shall I go then!" "Into another!" "And where then?" "Into another, and so on, through thousands of millions!" Darting across this whole period as though it were but an instant, he cried, "Where shall I go then?" And Paganism could not answer.'

Thou canst not whisper to that soul,
Now pluming for her flight—
Of other worlds that dimly roll
Beyond those orbs of light;
Thou canst not guide her trembling barque;
O'er you uncertain sea;
That ocean-path is wild and dark,
Benighted one! to thee.

Thou can'st not, boaster as thou art,
Discern another clime;
Nor calm the pulses of that heart
That beats no more for time:
For thou hast never known nor dream'd
Of wisdom's only way;
Upon thee yet, hath never beam'd
Salvation's guiding ray.

What shall assure thee of a shore,
Where dwell the shadowy band,
That, ages by past, went before
To seek that unknown land?
Thy immolations!—can the sigh
Of agony, reveal
Mercy to him, self-doom'd to die
Beneath the bloody wheel?

Thine idols!—though the costly gem
Sparkles around their shrine;
Though thou in blindness, unto them
Yield'st homage deem'd divine—
Know Pagan! one such secret tear
As penitence lets fall,
Is unction to the heart, more dear,
More holy than them all.

X. Y. X.

[The following stanzas were written and sent to us some weeks previous to the decease of the illustrious man whose fame they record.]

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The mark of years is on his head,
His locks are white with age;
The trumpet-tongue of time hath spread
The fame of freedom's sage.

Amid the good, the wise and brave,
Amid the storm of war,
He rode on doubt's disastrous wave,
To guide the rapid car.

He rose, and to the mental sky,
He held his wond'rous wand;
There shone upon the storm on high
A rainbow round the land.

It was the banner of the brave,
Sprung from the mighty mind,
It wav'd upon the injur'd slave,
It wav'd to all mankind.

Then let the thunder shake the land,
Fill up the goblet high,
Here's to the great and glorious band
Who dar'd for us to die!

Here's to the great and best of men,
Th' immortal Washington;
Here's to the mind and matchless pen
Of Thomas Jefferson!

Let the loud clarion blast be blown,
Till Europe echoes far;—
To France, to Greece, to Stuart's throne,
And Kremlin of the Czar.

His sun of life arose in gloom,—
By war's wild whirlwinds driven;
When it goes down in nature's tomb
It shall arise in Heav'n.

MILFORD BARD.

THE WARRIOR'S DREAM.

He dream'd that o'er the bloody plain
The mangl'd corse of thousands lay,
Heap'd where the bodies of the slain,
Who fell in death amid the fray.

He dream'd that legions fell around,
And bands of heroes fiercely rush'd
O'er the crimson'd battle ground,
But soon their shouts in death where hush'd.

He heard the widow's shriek 'mid death,
And wild confusion of the fight;
And heard the husband's parting breath,
Close in the tomb of endless night.

Upon the air the orphan's scream
Came like the thunder of the foe;
And he, tho' in his frightful dream,
Reveng'd that scream in every blow.

Our slaughtered thousands, wild with frantic deeds,
The warrior rush'd, with vengeance in his eye,
While hundreds crush'd beneath the fiery steeds,
Scream'd out for help, but victory passed them by.

Hark! cries the warrior—quarter is the word;
Refrain your bloody deeds—'tis victory won!
Now sheath'd in blood, is many a warrior's sword,
And shouts *re-echo*—the bloody strife is done.

The screams of death are now no more,
The sighs and groans of men are hush'd—
The warrior wakes, and finds the Battle o'er,
And all his fancied *honours* crush'd. P. S.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A FRAGMENT.

At thoughts of home her heating bosom thrills,
As sinks the sun o'er Poland's happy hills.

——— Many were the sorrows of Amelia Manson. Full oft had the briny tear withered the blushing blossoms on her cheeks, and full oft had the heaving billow of despair, the sigh, triumphed upon the ruins of a broken heart. Born in Poland, of wealthy English parents, she had from infancy been accustomed to one continual succession of pleasures and amusements; but fate determined that the happy scene should end. At the early age of fourteen she was addressed by a young Swiss officer of noble extraction, to whom she was united. She now bade farewell to her parents, and to her natal habitation; to seek, with her husband, the romantic country of Switzerland, in those delightful scenes, sacred to imagination and fancy, where prolific nature had touched every object with the pencil of delicacy, she could not be otherwise than happy; for she loved even to devotion, and was as devotedly loved. Time passed like a golden dream in the slumbers of night, and the brilliant luminary of the east arose every morning but to scatter odoriferous flowers in her path. Brilliant then was the sun of her husband's military glory, and happy were the days of Amelia Manson. Years passed away; and now the thunders of war were rolling with awful forebodings along the distracted shores of Poland. Amidst the political faction and intrigue, which divided that unhappy country, the Russian, Prussian and Austrian banners were seen waving.—Zulinlins, the husband of Amelia, fled to the standard of Poland in the enthusiastic hope of gathering immortal laurels; but he soon fell, fighting desperately under the banner of the brave Kosciusko. He fell surrounded by a halo of glory. From the nature of a particular offence to his own country, his possessions were confiscated; and the once happy Amelia was left a *wanderer in a cold unfeeling world. In an hour of despair she determined to seek her own native shades*; and, with a heart weighed down with grief, she bade adieu forever to the shores of Switzerland.

——— The sun was just sinking in the waves of the western ocean, and casting his last orange beams on the face of the water, when Amelia ascended the towering hill which overlooked her dear native valley.—The evening was calm and beautiful; the birds were singing in the trees, and all nature wore an aspect upon which, fancy, in her wilder moods, delights to dwell. Seated on the summit of a rock, at the foot of which tumbled a waterfall, she listened for a moment to its wild murmers that echoed through the shadowy groves below, and indulged a pleasing, though melancholy dream, of happier days. Far as her dark blue eye could reach, her glance met objects which had been dear to her in childhood; and now her eye rested upon the gothic magnificence of the church whose towering spire was reflecting the last rays of the setting sun, and before whose altar she had so often bowed the knee of adoration to the great Sovereign of the universe. And now the clouted, though once bright and happy idea, floated across her mind, that in that sacred sanctuary she had been united to the man whom she loved, but whose cold and bleeding breast was inurned in the mausoleum of his ancestors, swept forever from her desolate arms by the rapid whirlwinds of war. "Twenty years," said the wretched Amelia, "have gone down the current of eternity since I gathered flowers from this lovely spot!" As the last word died upon her quivering lips, the bright remembrance of parents, home and friends, rushed upon her mind, and raising her eyes and hands to heaven, in the act of supplication, she burst into tears. They were the tears which are sacred to memory; but coldly they fell upon her widowed heart. "Oh! ye scenes of my childhood," she cried, as she descended the winding path to the valley, "if ye are as desolate as my bleeding, and fallen country, then is my wretchedness complete." Though wearied and fatigued, one glimmering ray of hope gave agility to her feet, and like a sylvan spirit she glided along to meet the long lost arms of her beloved parents. Imagination portrayed the venerable pair, white with the frosts of years; and she hastened to communicate the welcome intelligence, that she still lived to bless them. Bright Luna, the chaste goddess of the night, was driving her silvery car over the majestic woodlands that waved their lofty heads in the eastern landscape, and was smiling upon the placid smoothness of the lake, when Amelia emerged from the last shadowy avenue to where had once stood the sublime edifice of her youthful gaiety. But, oh! what tongue could describe the anguish of her heart, when she discovered her happy home to be but a pile of undistinguishable ruins. She gazed upon the desolated spot, as the tremulous sigh broke from her bosom; and her heart chilled, as it were, with the last dissolving tie of nature. She looked again, as memory presented to her view the once blooming garden from which she had culled many a flower in her happier days, and she gave vent to a flood of tears as she turned from the scene forever. She bent her steps to the ancient church, that stood upon the adjacent hill, and her heart seemed ready to burst when she thought of the happy bridal evening on which she had last ascended the hill. Then her youthful heart bounded with joy, amid smiling cheeks and sparkling eyes; but now, alas! it withered beneath her chilling tears. She had now approached a marble sepulchre and was endeavouring to read the characters engraven upon it, which were as follows,—"To the Memory of the brave Alexander Manson"——— She could read no more; but stood, like a statue, with her eyes fixed upon vacancy. Then starting, as from a trance, she exclaimed wildly—"My doom is sealed—my wretchedness is complete—Oh! fallen, and unhappy Poland, a father's and a husband's mured blood has dyed the altar; and I come, my country, to fall with thee."—A warm glow animated her cheek, as she uttered the last words, but a deathlike paleness succeeded it. Not a tear escaped from her eye, for the freezing influence of grief had dried up the fountain. "Farewell," she cried, "ye once beloved scenes of my childhood; no more shall I ramble in your delightful groves, or call together my little bleating flock from the flowery fields. The scene of my happiest moments, of my bridal day, shall witness the setting of my sun of glory; and my last sigh shall be breathed to the hallowed spot that gave me birth." She knelt down between the tombs of her parents, lifted her eyes and clenched her hands, in the attitude of devotion; and the sacred name of HOME lingered upon her lips, as the last tear in her eye was illuminated by the falling moonbeam. Her long dark tresses of undulating hair fell in many a ringlet over her shoulders, and they were gently waving on the breeze, when she was discovered by the peasantry while yet in the attitude of devotion. Her eyes were still open, and her lips separated; but the broken heart of poor Amelia Manson, had ceased to throb forever. She was pale and lifeless.

Milford, Del. MILFORD BARD.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE VAIN HOPE.

Retiring with disappointed hopes from the busy and deceitful world, and indulging in the mingled feelings of sorrow and regret, at the sad imperfections of womankind, I seated myself beside a gently murmering rill that was overspread by a thickly foliaged elm. Here in this delightful quietude of Nature, breathing the balmy fragrance of the air, and listening to the chirp of the feathered songster, did I deplore the frustrations of my long anticipated hopes of connubial happiness.—Here did I recall the many anxious days and the many sleepless nights that had been spent in my fruitless search after this phantom of the fevered brain. Here did I marvel at the gross deception under which I had nearly been lulled to destruction. In this sequestered spot did I examine and expose the many fallacious pretexts by which I indulged the pleasing hope of receiving a reciprocated fondness—I shuddered when I reflected how near the brink of ruin I had been brought by indulging in a hasty passion for a *fair one*, who possessed more of the outward blandishment of dress than of the inward good qualities of the heart.

I mused in memory the exquisite form of another, who by the brilliancy of her beauty captured all eyes, whose steps were attended by a crowd of love-sick admirers, who daily breathed forth their devotion at this shrine of female loveliness.

Amongst this group could I be numbered, and as my intentions were generally known, I was particularly favoured by the smiles of this charming female; she gave me a preference which proved of infinite service to me; for by this honourable distinction my peace and happiness were saved. It was this partiality that dashed from before my ravished eyes the splendid fabric of happiness that I had reared on my future flattering prospects. Methought, could I but possess the hand and heart of this "divinely fair," I should then have attained the consummation of my earthly wishes; but, alas! female perfection was not there; for I discovered (notwithstanding she was shrouded in dazzling splendour,) that vanity, pride, affectation and deceit, were the attendant *graces* in her train. O, how fervently did I ejaculate, thank God for this providential escape.

As I was moving homeward from this scene of brilliant deception, my eyes involuntarily followed the graceful form of a lovely female who was dressed in the most simple garb of modesty—pursuing this female until I learned her residence, I diligently enquired her name and the means of introduction; after much pains I gained the necessary information, and was blessed with an interview. More unaffected beauty, more real grace, or polished manners, never shone in any female character—ere a word almost was spoken, I was a yielded captive and bound in the silken bonds of love; notwithstanding all my former experience, I was so enraptured as to ask for permission to visit her in the name of a suitor—but how shall I describe the state of my feelings on receiving bluntly the intelligence that she was the wife of another—grief, distraction, and despair, alternately pervaded my troubled breast. I thought myself one of the cursed of existence, and doomed to suffer interminable disappointment. My soul was sunken with deep despondency, and with faultering step did I learn the residence of my fair Angelina, but ah! how short lived is the grief of man—ere the sun had descended, the poignancy of my grief had nearly vanished, and the pain was entirely lulled on receiving the intelligence that she who had caused them all, had been made the victim of an accomplished villain. This threw me into a still more perplexing strait than ever, and I began to question in my own mind, whether there was any stability or consistency in the female character, and whether their hearts were not made for deception, and whether they did not alternately study the arts of imposition, and practice cheats on mankind. I was pursuing this train of thought, when I was lightly tapped on the shoulder by a venerable old man whose beard hung in hoary whiteness from his chin—his appearance at once inclined me to his favour—his countenance beamed with benevolence and love—his heart beat with philanthropic feelings of good will to all mankind, and with paternal tenderness he asked—"Young man, why art thou unhappy? Art thou indulging in some delusive scheme of ambition and feelest miserable lest thou shouldst be unsuccessful? or art thou deploring in silence the wickedness of human nature?" Neither, worthy father, but I am sorrowing at the folly, deceit, and instability of womankind, and reflecting how long in vain I have pursued for an object truly virtuous and lovely, but, father, all my efforts have been fruitless. "Listen, young man, to the voice of the aged—thou seekest Virtue where she dwelleth not, and modesty where she cannot reign—it is not in the haunts of vice, dissipation or fashion, that thou canst hope to find true female modesty and loveliness.—Seek for true female excellence in the precincts of domestic retirement—find her busied in the occupations of family affairs, which gives a healthful glow to the cheek, and a relish for useful information—in such a one thou wouldst find a consort truly amiable and virtuous, with a heart uncorrupted and overflowing with love and kindness."

These words of the sage sunk deep into my heart—his manner and voice raised in me new hopes and expectations, and I resolved to seek in another sphere, the great desideratum of my life. PAUL.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ALBERT.
OR THE FEELING BROTHER.

BY WILBERT FITZWILLIAM.

"Be not over exquisite
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils;
For grant they be so, while they rest unknown,
What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid?
Or if they be but false alarms of fear,
How bitter is such self delusion!"—*Comus.*

The hollow murmuring ocean, on the shore of which he wandered, was in perfect unison with the mournful feelings of Albert. And, though he loved, dearly loved, its melancholy mood, though he could find no place that so fully accorded with the pensive emotions of his bosom, yet he never visited this favourite resort without being, in a short time, so completely absorbed in meditation as hardly to notice any of the objects by which he was surrounded.

It was the hour of midnight when, in one of these thoughtful moods, he bent his lonely steps along the coast, reckless of his path. The moon was veiled by lucid, silvery clouds, that partially permitted a glimpse of her beams, but kept her glory from the gaze of men. It was a kind of twilight, and yet a cold appearance was spread upon the face of things, that had an influence unknown even to the gray hue of evening. There was an enchantment in the scene, a solemn soul-binding spell, such as lingers around the tombs of the eparted. Anon it appeared as if spirits were waving half-visible wings, for something like faint shadows lightly glided by him as he strayed over the dimly-shining sands. Far as the eye could pierce across the deep the gentle waves rolled slowly on, darkling amid the fitful gloom. At a little distance rose a ridge of jutting cliffs towards which his wanderings now were leading; still, heedless, he pursued his way, without raising his eyes from the ground, till the sound of the breakers dashing on the rocks awaked him from his reverie. He looked around, and, finding his situation, he determined to ascend the craggy steep. At that moment the moon threw aside her veil and appeared in full splendor, the ocean sparkled in the cheerful rays, and the shadows fled to the recesses of the caves. Guided by the light he climbed the rough passage; all nature was hushed in silence save the ever-noisy sea. When he arrived near the summit he heard a rustling beneath a hanging rock, and, as he approached it, was startled by a sea-gull, that, roused by his footsteps, flew screaming from its nest. Having reached the eminence he seated himself on a rock, and again indulged in his soul-absorbing reflections.

Who has beheld the dense thunder clouds hang over the valley, increasing in darkness, and filling each breast with forebodings, and veiling each eye in gloom? Dark as the tempest might seem to the eye, terrible as the imagination might depict its appearance,—the earth experienced its blessings—the forests brightened in the descending shower—the flowers looked up with a smile in the sullen face of the life-giving heavens. Darker than those clouds brewed the storm in the mind of Albert, yet, heavily as it hung, no kind falling drop cheered the drooping blossoms of his bosom. In his memory he retraced the times when he had walked delighted amid the scenes that now gave but a melancholy sense of pleasure. Once he could converse with joy of the wild rocks, the majestic ocean—the rising sun—the midnight star-spangled sky—but—he had a companion—he reflected on his virtues—a dearly-loved companion—he thought of their friendship;—Despair enveloped him in his mantle, he cried out in distraction "Oh happy days! oh more than brother! all forever gone! Collect ye clouds, curtain the sky and hide yon shining lamp! Ha! still it shines, and ocean laughs, provoking me to rage! No! treacherous sea, never my watchful eye should bend along thy range, but fancy, led by hope, still whispers, watch! Yet fancy what, or hope? Hope that my brother's carcase buoyant-floats upon his fatal foe, or fancy that the silver-crested wave has kissed his lilly forehead, cold in death? No? never shall I have the horrid joy to press his marble corse! Hence, memory, fancy, hope;—but some despair, still will I welcome thee in all thy horrors! Oh, weave a pall for blighted joys, enwrap my soul, and let my hermit thoughts, from all the world in deepest shades concealed, portray my wretched doom!"

Again the sky was covered with clouds, the rising wind whistled around the brow of the mountain the moon no longer glittered on the rippling waves, but sullen darkness spread upon the world the shade of her raven plumes. Lo, strong were the feelings of Albert, that he beheld the clouds as obeying his mandate, and cast around his eye with a peculiar air, and seemed raised to a pitch of the wildest grandeur.

But he was soon aroused from his trance, for the sudden flash, the long-resounding peals and the heavy-falling rain, bespoke the awful storm. Awake to his situation, he sought a cave that he observed when he first ascended the cliff, and, having entered it, he sat down on a rock, rising near the opening, to contemplate the increasing tempest.

He started! he thought he heard the report of a gun—again it sounded, with cries mingled with the storm; he rushed to the edge of the precipice. Far below he saw lanterns hurried to and fro along the shore. At that moment the lightning illumined the ocean, and he caught a glimpse of a vessel thrown upon the breakers. "More friends to glut the sea!" cried Albert, throwing a hasty glance over the roaring element, at the same time setting off for the place of descent. Great was the danger he encountered on leaving the top of the cliff—no light to guide him, save the dazzling flash while the thunder rolled almost incessantly, and the rain in torrents fell over the slippery crags. At length, however he reached the shore in safety and eagerly sought the place where he had seen the lights. But, just as he turned around the base of the mountain, a fatal stroke fell on the vessel. In an instant 'twas in flames; shrieks rose from the shore, the magazine was fired!—the earth, the sea, the sky, shook in the explosion; the wreck, whirled in a cloud, was thrown into the air—thousands of blazing cinders flew along the sky, and the face of nature, for leagues, assumed a ghastly and livid glare! Albert reeled to the cliff and sunk, insensible, beneath a projecting rock.

The storm had gone over, and the morning, fresh and lovely, arose upon the world. Albert awoke from his lethargy; he gazed around in astonishment; he saw, as it were a vision. The explosion was still before him, but he beheld a scene entirely different from any thing that would have been created by his disturbed imagination. He found himself laying on a sofa in a room that opened into a garden dressed in all the beauty of spring. Formed by the finger of beauty, and having the air of primeval modesty, sat by his side a lady. Not the gaudy decorations of wealth were employed to display her charms, neither had poverty hung a mean attire around her; but, neatly clothed in simple white, she appeared as a model of taste, as a picture of innocence. And, though her form was so attractive, her education, her manners, and her sentiments, were in every way calculated to produce love and respect in all her acquaintance. Such was Elvira.

Albert, rising, looked around him with an air of inquisitive surprise. "Stranger," said Elvira, "be not disturbed, you are under an hospitable roof. My father while assisting those who escaped from the vessel, discovered your perilous situation. Already had the rising waters washed the rocks at your feet; you were taken as from the arms of death; here were you laid, and here have I anxiously watched the return of sensibility." "Ah! fair lady," said Albert, "your kindness has laid me under an obligation which I am unable to express." "But pray," he continued, "relate to me some of the circumstances attending the wreck of the vessel; for although I still feel the effect of the terrors of the past night, I am so used to misfortune that a mere recital of sufferings can produce no overpowering feeling."

After a little hesitation, not occasioned by embarrassment, but solely from the fact of Albert being a stranger, Elvira recounted the history of the shipwreck as her father had received it from the crew.

It would be unnecessary to relate the particulars here—suffice it to say, that the vessel wrecked was a man-of-war, returning home—that when she was first thrown on the rocks her guns had alarmed a neighbouring village—that Mr. Nelson (Elvira's father) with the villagers, had been successful in aiding the escape of the crew, and a passenger, who had been received on board from a dull-sailing merchantman in the hope of sooner reaching his friends—and lastly, that the crew had been taken into the houses of the villagers till some way could be obtained for their removal to the nearest naval station.

It is with the passenger, mentioned above, that we are at present particularly concerned. This person was no other than the brother of Albert. He for whom so many tears had been shed, for whom so many nights were rendered sleepless, and for whom the bloom of health had forsaken the cheek, the sparkle of sprightliness had left the eye, and the dove of peace had flown from the homes of his kindred. He had been to India. Time after time he had written to his friends to acquaint them of his situation, but, for some cause, (which they never knew) no letters ever reached their destination. He had amassed considerable property, and was returning to his friends, and to one for whose sake he had undertaken the voyage, and, whom he expected to receive as his bride. Happily it happened that he left his valuables to the care of the captain with whom he embarked, for, in a short time afterward, the merchantman arrived in safety, and he received his goods uninjured.

But we must return to Albert. After Elvira had finished her relation, he inquired if she had heard the name of the passenger. "His name," she replied, "I heard was Hamilton." "Hamilton!" exclaimed Albert, "Hamilton!" and he nearly relapsed into his former state. Elvira was astonished—she could not apprehend why the name should so affect him. After a few minutes, however, he recovered, and eagerly asked her if she had heard any thing more respecting him. "I heard," she tremblingly answered, "that his parents resided at the distance of two or three miles from the village, and that he had gone to seek them!" "My brother!" cried Albert, in a kind of delirium, and, overcome by his sensations, he sunk to the floor. Elvira called for assistance, and again was Albert laid upon the sofa.

Who could describe the highly-wrought feelings of this young lady—entirely ignorant, till that morning, of Albert, gathering nothing from his conversation but the lamentations of sorrow, and seeing his manly features bearing the pensive mien of misfortune. Often, as she waved her fan over his pallid countenance, she nearly expressed the wish that the passenger might indeed be his brother. And her wishes were not blasted.

Albert had not lain long in this situation when his brother, Henry Hamilton, arrived at the house of Mr. Nelson. He had found his relations in great distress, searching for Albert. After their expressions of joy at the return of Henry, and aspirations of gratitude for his wonderful escape, again they proceeded in quest of his brother. Henry separated from his friends, and, finding Mr. Nelson, was informed by that gentleman where his brother had been discovered, and where he then was.

When Albert again recovered, he was told the truth of his expectations—that the person Elvira had spoken of was, indeed, his long-lost brother. It was sometime before he became so composed that Henry could be admitted to see him.

But I must pass over the particulars of the meeting, for the development of such strong feelings is better imagined than described. I might speak of tears of joy, I might say that they hung on each other's neck in ecstacy, but the secret labourings of the heart, the transporting throbbings of delighted feeling, cannot be told in words.

And here I beg any who would decry Albert as being too effeminate in his character, to consider the circumstances in which he was placed—to suppose themselves in his condition. And who that would do this can say, that affection, if fixed on a noble-hearted and accomplished brother, would not produce the deepest-rooted melancholy, if that brother were taken from his embraces—if the fate of that brother should involve him in despairing suspense. A brother of refined feeling, with a companion of childhood and youth as amiable, and as like a man as was Henry, can easily imagine, and sympathize in the sorrows of Albert.

And now, without further circumlocution, I will hasten to inform whoever is reading this tale, of the conclusion of the whole matter. Henry was married to the lady to whom he was engaged before he went to India. She was in every respect worthy of him, and, of course, they pass their days in happiness. Albert entirely recovered, repeatedly visited the house of Mr. Nelson, and at length, with the approbation of all parties concerned, was united by the ties of matrimony to the lovely Elvira, with whom, in a dwelling opposite his brother's, in the midst of his friends, I leave him happy.

Gentle reader! I have endeavoured to defend the character of Albert, who was indeed amiable, but before I take my leave, I would add, that the advice in my motto, should be preferred, as a rule of conduct, to the virtue-leaning weakness of my hero.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

A Mother to her Daughter, on Marriage.

You are now my beloved child, about to leave those arms which have hitherto cherished you, and directed your every step, and at length conducted you to a safe, happy, and honorable protection, in the very bosom of love and honour. You must now be no longer the flighty, inconsiderate, haughty, passionate girl, but ever, with reverence and delight, have the merit of your husband in view. Reflect how vast the sum of your obligation to the man who confers upon you independence, distinction, and, above all, felicity. Moderate, then, my beloved child, your private expenses, and proportion your general expenditure to the standard of his fortune, or rather his wishes. I fear not that, with your education and principles, you can ever forget the more sacred duties, as soon to be your sphere of action. Remember the solemnity of your vows, the dignity of your character, the sanctity of your condition. You are amenable to society for your example, to your husband for his honor and happiness, and to heaven itself for those rich talents intrusted to your care and your improvement; and though, in the maze of pleasure, or the whirl of passion, the duties of the heart may be forgotten, remember, my darling child, there is a record which will one day appear in terrible evidence against us for our least omission.

A WIFE.

When a man of sense comes to marry it is a companion whom he wants, not an artist.—It is not merely a creature who can paint and play, sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him, one who can reason and reflect, and feel and judge, and discourse and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother, and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in the drawing room, and attract the admiration of the company, but she is entirely unfit for a helpmate to a man, and to "train up a child in the way he should go."

Selected.

ARMAND & CORNELIUS.

The following interesting account of an initiation into the mysteries of Jacobinism, is taken from the second series of Mr. Grattan's highly amusing work, entitled, "High-ways and By-ways." The well authenticated histories of the German Illuminati, render it probable that this detail is not altogether fictitious:

"Cornelius stopped for a while in the narrow path on the brow of the hill, along which his companion led the way; and while he contemplated the calm beauty of the scene, and felt as if his whole thoughts could smoothly float on the silver surfaced stream, he was roused by Armand, who stepped short, and said aloud—

"Now, citizen, we are arrived, in the name of liberty, advance and enter."

Cornelius started at the summons, but recollected instantly the purpose he had in mind, and with unhesitating step, he followed close upon his guide. They entered a cavity in the earth, almost wholly concealed by branching shrubs, and Armand having whispered some watch word, a man dressed in black, received them in silence, and motioned them to pass on. The passage was narrow and winding, dimly lighted at intervals by melancholy lamps, which shone on the dark walls and showed occasionally grim ornaments of skulls and bones. They penetrated far into one of those excavations which are formed all along the face of the hill, which were originally intended for wine vaults, and most of them used as such. In the depth of one of these recesses, the society of the Illuminati held their secret meetings. Every thing which could impose upon the minds of the weak, or rouse the imagination of the enthusiastic proselyte, was studied in the decorations of the cavern council chamber, and its approaches. Dim lights, black hangings, scattered instruments of death, and mementoes of mortality, were displayed in scanty and solemn arrangement. Armand led on, followed by Cornelius, who felt no sentiment but contempt for the imposing mummery; but at length, when they reached an opening space, which Armand announced as the anti-chamber of the council room, our hero started with horror, and felt his blood run chill, as he observed three or four naked corpse lying on the floor, in the breast of which a dagger was stuck, while from each, a stream of blood ran trickling.

Armand saw his emotion, and smiled. He felt a species of triumph in the momentary expression of alarm, which Cornelius' face displayed. But the latter construed his smile in a different sense. He thought he saw in it the rejoicing treachery of a murderous intention. He shrank back, and turned his head round with the view of flying from the place, when he observed two men dressed in black with naked swords in their hands, who had followed silently, and made retreat impossible. They said, with an encouraging expression of countenance, "fear nothing, this is but a preparation for the test of your courage and virtues."

"Do not hesitate, or doubt me," whispered Armand, "be firm, or you are lost."

With these words he knocked at a door before them, and on his replying still in whispers, to some questions from within, it opened, and he and Cornelius once admitted, it closed again with a sudden sound, that was like the echoing sentence of eternal imprisonment.

Three men of fierce aspect sat at a table; their looks glanced wildly through their raven locks, and seemed to tell a story of ferocious thoughts and deeds. The chamber was like the approaches to it, faintly alighted and sadly adorned. A book lay on the table, with writing materials. Three or four daggers was its only other furniture, and their blades were steeped in blood.

A few rapid questions were proposed to Armand, as the name, age, and quality of the friend whom he thus introduced for admission

into the society. These were answered, and entered in the register which lay on the table. Cornelius was asked if he was ready to give the first proof of his patriotism, his devotion to the cause of freedom, and his hatred of its foes. He answered in the affirmative; and then it was demanded of Armand, whether he was willing to set the example to his friend of the deed which he would be called upon to perform. Armand replied that he was, and on a word, a curtain was drawn, which disclosed a cave, still darker than the other, from the undistinguishable depths of which low groans were heard to proceed. They became gradually louder, and finally, a blood-stained couch was brought forward by two men, and on which lay bound another writhing in apparent agony.

"Take the dagger, brother," said the president in a hollow, yet fierce tone, "take the dagger, and strike the Aristocrat to the heart."

Armand seized the weapon and advanced towards the couch. The man who lay on it, and who seemed suffering under the infliction of torture, no sooner saw the uplifted weapon than he uttered a shriek, which seemed to pierce Cornelius' heart, and screamed aloud for mercy!

"No mercy for the Aristocrat—no hope for the royalist," cried Armand, "blood, blood, in the name of our country, and our revenge!" and with the last words, he struck the dagger full against the suppliant's breast. A stream of blood followed the weapon as he drew it back—a deeper groan issued from the body, and both executioner and victim were instantly concealed by a black curtain which fell between them and the witnesses of the deed.

"Cornelius stood shocked with astonishment and horror. A few minutes of stiff and dreadful silence passed over when the curtain was slowly raised, and the mute attendants carried forth a dead body, the poignard fast in its bleeding bosom. They passed the door, and Cornelius' heart sunk, as he heard the dead weight of the corpse fall on the earthern floor.

"The couch was again brought forward, and on it lay another man, apparently more exhausted or more firm than the first, for he only heaved heavy sighs, and but half turned his pallid face and scarce open eyes with indifference or insensibility on the scene.

"Now, citizen, take the dagger, and rid the country of one enemy more, establishing your right to her gratitude, and our confidence. Take up the dagger," cried the president.

Cornelius in the abstraction of terror, seized the weapon—advanced as it were instinctively towards the couch—raised the arm while his brain reeled—but started in instantaneous recollection of the scene before him, and of the deed he was about to commit. The dagger was falling from his hand, when the prostrate man called to him in a smothered whisper, inaudible, or unnoticed by the persons at the table, or the mute attendants, "strike fearlessly, Cornelius—it is I, Armand—there is no reality in your blow; I wear a corselet, your dagger's blade runs into its own hilt—strike!"

"A quick conviction passed across Cornelius' mind. He saw all was a hideous trick to try the nerves of the proselytes. He struck at the bosom of the pretended victim. The groan issued and the blood flowed—and the curtain fell between him and the council chamber.

Armand sprung upon his feet, and was with our hero hurried by the mutes into another room, where brilliant lights shewed a party of upwards of a hundred young men, carousing, eating, drinking, and enjoying themselves in strange contrast to the frightful ordeal through which the uninitiated were made to pass. The mockery of blood and horror was used, as Cornelius had surmised, to prove the desperation of those who wished for admittance. Those who had gone through the trial, acted the parts of the sacrificed Aristocrats. Dead bodies were procured from the hospitals and burying grounds, and danger to the actors avoided by spring daggers, and concealed breast plates, while bladders made of blood were made to burst by the harmless blow.

After those initiatory horrors, which many of the highly excited youths would, in the hey-day of republican frenzy, have gloried in had they been real, the newly admitted member was all at once introduced into a scene of festive enjoyment before described. Beyond that, there was nothing terrible. An oath of patriotism and secrecy, a signal communicated, a certain sum deposited to aid the general fund—and all the ceremonies of installation were completed.

Saturday Evening Post

PRICE $2 PER ANNUM.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED
Back of No. 715 Chesnut street, directly opposite the Post Office, and back of No. 33 Market street, three doors below Second, North side.

We have been obliged to defer several advertisements until our next publication—they shall receive attention.

COMMUNICATION.

INDIAN CORN

Is, beyond doubt, the most valuable grain which is cultivated by our Farmers. It furnishes both to man and beast, the most healthful and nutritive diet, and in the Northern and middle states is not sufficiently appreciated: in the Southern states it constitutes a great and invaluable variety in the article of Bread, better adapted to the health of the consumers than is that of any other grain.

As soon as the grain is fully ripe husk your corn, and, if the ground be not muddy, throw it in heaps to remain a week or more, in order to be well dried and to admit a fit opportunity to select the good from the offal:—Suffer no parts of the husk to remain on the ear, which induces the mice and rats to harbor in the Crib.

If you have not topped your corn (which is a great saving and a valuable acquisition to your stock of fodder, particularly for horses, colts and sheep,) as soon as you have husked, cut and handle your stalks, in the middle of the day and in fine weather, and put them up as dry as possible; they will then be free from mould and acid which causes cattle to reject them. Putting up Corn-stalks damp, has introduced the absurd custom among Farmers, of suffering them to stand till they become weather-beaten and lose almost all their nutritious principles, are divested of their leaves by the wind, and become *entirely worthless* ere they are cut: But when they are well cured, and put up dry, they are sweet, and are eaten greedily by cattle, horses or sheep.

Scarcely any thing of the kind can benefit the community more than the publication of short treatises on the growth and preparation of hemp. Any person acquainted with the process would do well to furnish it to the public.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION.

Proposals of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, *for the Exhibition of October*, 1826. *Addressed to the Manufacturers of the United States.*

The Managers of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, having determined on Wednesday, October 3, 1826, for holding the third annual exhibition, they respectfully inform their fellow citizens of this arrangement, and invite, not only the manufacturers and artists of Pennsylvania, but those of all the Union, to send to this exhibition, the products of their industry, skill, and ingenuity.

Amongst the various objects of the Institution, that of making producers and purchasers acquainted with each other, and developing the capacities of the country to supply its wants, and sustain its commerce, is one in which the Managers take a deep interest; and to promote this important object, these exhibitions are established. Both parties are invited to give them their warmest support; producers by sending specimens of their goods, &c. and buyers by attending, and thereby becoming acquainted with what they can procure at home, on as good or better terms than elsewhere.

At the previous exhibitions, every effort has been made to discharge the duties incumbent on the Managers, in such a manner as should serve all parties; and they feel gratified that their exertions have given so much satisfaction to the public. On the present occasion, an assurance is given that the same zeal and attention will characterize the ensuing October exhibition.

It being impossible for the Managers to make a proper arrangement of the articles, if not received previously to opening the exhibition, it will be indispensable, that goods should be at the place of deposit, on, or before the 29th day of September; and as one of the objects of this exhibition is to give activity to industry, the Managers leave it to every depositer, to take such means of publishing his prices and terms, as in his judgment shall appear best; but it is required, that the owner's name and place of residence, shall be attached to the articles.

The following premiums are offered to promote the industry, skill, ingenuity, and enterprise of the country; to be awarded at the ensuing exhibition, to the makers of articles, in the opinion of the judges, deserving of the proposed rewards.

The premiums will be awarded by committees appointed by the Board of Managers, to decide on the merit of each branch of manufacture, or kind of goods; and their decision will be adhered to; the Managers of the Institute reserving to themselves the right of withholding any premium where the properties of the exhibited articles are not respectable.

Although the Institute is not in circumstances to offer premiums for so many interesting articles as ought be desired, it will exercise the right of awarding compliments and rewards for such as are not specified in the list of premiums, where there exist distinguishing marks of superior usefulness, perfection in workmanship, beauty, or ingenuity.

To insure impartiality and inspire confidence, it has been determined that no committee shall award a premium to any of its members; and no Manager shall receive any premium or compliment.

It will be observed, that several premiums offered the last year, for important objects, have now been omitted; but the Institute will renew the offer of them, whenever there appears to be a reasonable ground for expectation that they will be claimed.

Proof of origin will be required in all cases competing for premium. No premium will be given on account of any article that has obtained one at any other place, or from this Institute on a former occasion; or, that is of a quality inferior to what has already been before the Franklin Institute. Where the price forms one of the conditions of the premium, the makers must comply with the requisition, before they are entitled to the compliment.

Articles may be deposited at the Hall of the Franklin Institute, any time after the first of next August. Persons desiring further information, are invited to address themselves to any member of the committee on premiums, by letter, post paid, to which due attention will be given.

List of Premiums offered by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, and to be awarded at their third annual exhibition, in 1826.

1. To the maker of the best Cast Steel, manufactured in any state of the Union. A specimen of at least ten pounds, in bars of one half inch square, or smaller, must be exhibited; with a certificate, that at least one hundred pounds have been made. The quality of the steel, and the neatness of the bars, will be taken into consideration in estimating its merit.—A Silver Medal.

2. To the maker of the best specimen of Cast Iron Pipes, manufactured in the United States, samples not to be less than one hundred feet, of one inch caliber, in section of at least four feet long, and clean.—A Silver Medal.

3. To the maker of the best Smith's Anvil, steel faced, weighing not less than seventy pounds. The anvil made in any state of the Union.—A Silver Medal.

4. To the maker of the best specimen of soft iron castings fit for small machinery, to be cast free from sand and smooth; 50 lbs. to be exhibited.—A Silver Medal.

5. To the person who shall have made in Pennsylvania, the best rollers, suitable for the purposes of silversmiths.—A Silver Medal.

6. To the maker of the best Mill or Press Screw, of wrought iron, for the purposes of clothiers, printers, book-binders, &c. not less than 2 5-8 inches in Diameter, and of the usual length. It must perform its revolution in the box without variation at the lower end, or pressing point. The box to be also of wrought iron.—A Silver Medal.

7. To the maker of the best and most perfect Scale Beam, for common purposes, superior to any now in use, capable of weighing at least twenty pounds; the beam made in the United States.—A Silver Medal.

8. To the maker of the best Instruments for operations on the Eye; the instruments to be made in Pennsylvania.—A Silver Medal.

9. To the maker of the best Table Knives and Forks, at least one dozen pair to be exhibited.—A Silver Medal.

10. To the maker of the best specimen of Sheet Brass; not less than twenty sheets must be exhibited.—A Silver Medal.

11. To the best Brazier's Copper, not less than twenty sheets to be exhibited, (thirty by sixty inches.)—A Silver Medal.

12. To the maker of the best raised Copper Bottoms, suitable for stills or boilers, not less than thirty inches in diameter.—A Silver Medal.

13. To the inventor of the best constructed grate, or stove, for burning anthracite.—A Silver Medal. The object of this premium is, chiefly to obtain a grate suitable for domestic purposes, which will unite convenience with economy, and which may be used for cooking. Tastefulness of design, though not a primary object, will be considered, as far as it is compatible with economy. Certificates will be required of the Grate having been in use for some time, of the quantity of coal which it consumes, and of the effect which it produces.

14. To the inventor of the best constructed Furnace, for consuming anthracite in generating steam, to be applied to steam Engines.—A Silver Medal. Certificates will be required of the furnace having been some time in use, of the quantity of coal consumed, and of the effect produced.

15. To the person who shall have manufactured in Pennsylvania, the greatest quantity of Iron from the ore, using no other fuel but anthracite, during the year ending September 1, 1826. The quantity not to be less than twenty tons.—A Gold Medal.

16. To the maker of the greatest quantity of Glassware, not less than 100 lbs. The fuel used in the manufacture to be not less than 3-4 anthracite coal.—A Gold Medal.

17. To the maker of the best Flint Glassware; a variety of articles must be exhibited, and the excellence of their form, as well as the quality of the material, will be considered in awarding this premium.—A Silver Medal.

18. To the maker of the best Crucibles of earthenware, or other cheap material, suitable for brass founders. The crucibles must be able to resist heat, as well as those made of black lead; and to stand at least seven heats in a brass founder's furnace. They must be capable of holding at least forty pounds of metal; one dozen of crucibles must be exhibited, together with a certificate of their having been made in the United States.—A Silver Medal.

19. 20. 21. To the maker of the best pottery of Red and White Earthenware and China, from American materials.—For each a Bronzed Medal.

22. For the best Glaze, made without lead, sufficiently cheap to be applied to common pottery.—A Silver Medal.

23. To the manufacturer of the best piece of Black Broad Cloth, made in the United States; not less than ten yards to be exhibited.—A Silver Medal. Regard will be had to the quality of the dye, as well as of the cloth.

24. To the manufacturer of the best Flannel, made in Pennsylvania, not less than forty yards to be exhibited.—A Silver Medal. Assurance must be given, that three hundred yards at the stipulated price, will be furnished if required.

25. To the manufacturer of the best Green Baize, made in the United States; not less than fifty yards to be exhibited.—A Bronzed Medal.

26. To the maker of the best woolen Blankets, made in the United States; one dozen pair to be exhibited.—A Silver Medal. The blankets to be from two to four points: regard will be had to the weight, and no premium awarded, unless the quality be equal to the imported article.

27. To the maker of the best specimen of Ingrain Carpeting.—A Silver Medal. A piece of not less than twenty yards to be exhibited, with a certificate of its having been made in the United States.

28. To the maker, in Pennsylvania, of the best Worsted Stockings, not less than one dozen pair to be exhibited. The price will be considered.—A Silver Medal. Five dozen pair to be furnished at the same price, if required.

29. To the manufacturer, in Pennsylvania, of the best Loom Cotton Stockings; not less than one dozen pair to be exhibited.—A Silver Medal.

30. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of Furniture Calicoes, (Chintzes) made in the United States; not less than fifty yards to be exhibited.—A Silver Medal.

31. To the manufacturer of the best specimens of Calicoes, or Prints, for ladies' dresses, made in the United States; not less than fifty yards to be exhibited.—A Silver Medal.

32. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of Salempore, manufactured in the U. States, in imitation of that imported; not less than ten pieces to be exhibited.—A Silver Medal. In estimating this article, its colour, as well as texture will be considered.

33. To the manufacturer of the best Cotton Ticking, made in the United States.—A Silver medal.

34. To the manufacturer of the best Cotton Cloths, of superfine quality, in imitation of English Cambric Muslin.—A Silver Medal.

35. To the person who shall have produced in Pennsylvania, and reeled, during the year ending October 1, 1826, the greatest quantity of Raw Silk, not less than ten pounds.—A Silver Medal.

36. To the maker of the best specimen of Morocco, made in the United States, not less than twelve pieces of each colour, to be exhibited.—A Bronzed Medal.

37. For the best specimen of Skirting Leather, tanned and dressed in Pennsylvania, twenty sides to be exhibited.—A Silver Medal.

38. To the best specimen of Hog Skins, dressed in Pennsylvania, two dozen skins to be exhibited.—A Silver Medal.

39. For the best set of Gig, or Coach Harness, made in Pennsylvania.—A Silver Medal.

40. To the maker of the best Buckskin Gloves, the leather dressed in the U. States, the Gloves made in Pennsylvania; not less than a dozen pair to be exhibited.—A Bronzed Medal.

41. To the maker of the best Kid, or Sheep Skin Gloves, the leather dressed in the United States, the Gloves made in Pennsylvania; not less than a dozen pair to be exhibited.—A Bronzed Medal.

42. To the manufacturer of the best Japanned Leather prepared in the United States.—A Bronzed Medal.

43. To the maker of the best Cabinet Secretary, and Book Case.—A Silver Medal.

44. To the maker of the best Pier Table.—A Silver Medal.

45. To the maker of the best Mahogany Chairs and Sofa.—A Silver Medal. One dozen Chairs to be exhibited. Regard will be had, in awarding the premium on Cabinet ware, to the taste exhibited in the design, as well as to excellence in workmanship.

46. For the best Beaver Hat, price $9.—A Silver Medal.

47. For the best Fur Hat, price $4.—A Silver Medal. Assurance must be given by every competitor, that he will furnish 500 hats, equal in quality, and at the price named, if required.

48. To the maker of a Hydrant, that shall be adjudged superior in principle, to any now in use.—A Silver Medal.

49. To the person in the United States, who shall have invented an aparatus practically superior to any now in use, for heaving up a Ship's Anchor.—A Silver Medal.

50. To the person who shall indicate to the Institute, a method better than any in use, to protect timber in ships, or other works, against the effects of the dry rot. The process must be such as can be applied on a large scale, without too great an expense.—A Silver Medal.

51. To the Individual, or Company, in Pennsylvania, who shall construct a Marine Rail-way, for hauling ships out of the water for repair, or other purposes, the same to be completed within one year.—A Silver Medal.

52. To the person who shall have made in Pennsylvania, the greatest quantity of Oil, from any vegetable raised in this State.—A Silver Medal. The Oil must be of a quality suitable to be used as a substitute for Florence or Olive Oil; the quantity obtained, not to be less than twenty gallons.

53. To the person who shall cultivate the greatest quantity of Madder; the produce of not less than a quantity of an acre. Samples must be exhibited, with a Certificate of the quantity produced.—A Silver Medal.

54. To the person in Pennsylvania, who, from the 1st of January, to the 1st of September, 1826, shall have plaited the greatest length of Straw or Grass Plat, suitable for Bonnets.—A Silver Medal.

55. To the family in Pennsylvania, which has plaited the greatest length of Straw or Glass Plat, suitable for Bonnets, from the 1st of January to the 1st of September, 1826.—A Silver Medal.

56. To the person in Pennsylvania, who has made the greatest number of Straw, or Grass Bonnets, from the 1st of January, to the 1st of September, 1826.—A Silver Medal.

57. To the family in Pennsylvania, which has made the greatest number of Straw or Grass Bonnets, from the 1st of January, to the 1st of September, 1826.—A Silver Medal.

58. To the manufacturer of the best White Lead; 50 lbs. to be exhibited.—A Silver Medal. Assurance must be given that 20 tons will be furnished of the same quality, at the same price.

59. For the best specimen of Lithography, to be executed in the United States.—A Silver medal.

60. To the person who shall discover, and indicate, any substitute for Printer's Ink, which shall be superior to the present composition.—A Silver Medal.

61. To the maker of the best pair of Marble Mantle, of Pennsylvania Marble; the design, as well as execution of the work, will be considered. A Silver Medal.

62. To the Pupil of the Drawing School of the Institute, who shall make and exhibit, in October, 1826, the best specimen of Drawing. A Silver Medal. All the specimens included for competition must be prepared in the School, and under such regulations as may be enjoined by the Professor of Drawing. They will be submitted to a committee of Judges, who shall decide which specimens are worthy of being exhibited to the public, and from among these the best shall receive the premium. The Professor of Drawing shall be ex-officio a member of the committee of examination.

63. To the person who shall discover and make known to the Institute, previous to the 15th of August, 1826, a bed of infusible Clay, suited for the manufacture of Fire Bricks or Crucibles. A Silver Medal. The bed of Clay must be situated in Pennsylvania. It must be of sufficient extent to admit of its being used in the arts. A barrel of it must be delivered to the Curators of the Institute, (free of charge) on or before the 15th of August, in order that it may be tried. The object of this premium is to obtain a clay analogous to that of Stourbridge, in England; it being considered that the substances now used in the manufacture of fire bricks in this city, are not properly infusible clays, but mixtures of common clay with the micaceous sands, resulting from the disentegration of the granitic rocks in this vicinity; and that they afford but very indifferent substitute for the fire clay so extentively used in England, Germany, &c.

LATE EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Late accounts from India, published in the *London Morning Chronicle*, state that "the government Bank of Calcutta, in consequence of the assistance it had been obliged to afford to government, had suspended its payments," and the army was seven months in arrears of pay.

The British ship Commodore Hayes, of 700 tons, with a valuable cargo, was destroyed by fire at Calcutta in March last.

Lord Cochrane has gone to Greece; his lady to Italy.

It is stated that 30,000 operatives are out of employment in five of the Scotch counties alone.

Guerilla parties are roving about the mountainous districts of Andalusia, defying the constitutional authorities. They attacked a Carthusian convent, near Xeres, and compelled the monks to give them a supply of money and horses. They have likewise put one or two villages under contribution. The French take no notice of them, as they have no political views.

The misery and wretchedness prevailing throughout Spain can hardly be credited. The promise of an abundant harvest is the only hope of relief.

The Ascot Heath races of this year, in the 2d week of June, have been the most brilliant ever known. His majesty and the royal family, together with vast numbers of the nobility, and gentry attended each.

An execution of four persons took place on the 7th of June, at Old Bailey. The crowd was so great that a man was pressed under the wheel of a coal wagon, and crushed to death.

Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse have been elected for Parliament from Westminster, without any opposition. Sir Robert Wilson is selected for Southwark.

Mr. Southey, the Poet Laureate, has been elected to Parliament for Downton. The whigs are much displeased at this march of the Doctor into political life.

The South American States owe 20 millions sterling to the London capitalists. The population of those states that have borrowed is 25 millions.

The mound erecting upon the field of Waterloo, is nearly finished. It is to be 160 feet high. Some of the stones of which the pedestal is built, weigh 25,000 lbs. A colossal lion is to take his station on the top of the pedestal.

The funeral of Von Weber took place in London on the 21st ult. The ceremonies were performed with great grandeur, according to the principles of the Roman Catholic Church, in the chapel in Moorfields. The grand altar was hung with black; the services were very splendid, and Mozart's Requiem was sung at the conclusion.

Alderman Cox died suddenly at Hut-street, Bloomsbury, of a fit.

Don Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, signed his abdication of the throne of Portugal on the 2d of May, after having given to that kingdom a constitutional charter, and published a general amnesty in favour of all the Portuguese implicated in political matters. The Moniteur (ministerial) had published the official documents of this act. The abdication is conditional, and made dependent on the adoption of the Charter.—and the nuptials of Don Miguel and the daughter of Don Pedro, and is not to have effect until the charter shall have been published, sworn to, and observed in the kingdom of Portugal.

A London paper states that not less than $40,000 have been pocketed by the sharpers who profess to have seats in Parliament for sale.

During the election at Sunbury four cabbages sold for 10*l.* and a plate of gooseberries for 25*l.* The buyer must have been a goose and a cabbage both. At Great Marlow things were cheap. A sow and nine pigs sold for a penny.

The London ship owners are opposed to the new classification of shipping.

During the few weeks that the London Gymnasium has continued, no less than 530 persons had joined it. It was expected that Gymnasiums would be established in all the principal towns of England on the German plan. At first the public were cautious, but on a trial it succeeded in London. In Germany and Switzerland Gymnasiums were very prevalent. The Londoners expect it will cure them of hypochondria, and prevent suicides in the gloomy month of November. It was proposed that branch institutions be established over the country.

An extraordinary leaping match was decided at Tooting, in Surrey, a few days since. One hundred guineas were betted that an Irish gentleman would beat three other gentleman, two of whom were Englishmen, and one a Scotchman, at leaping on a level ground. The Scotchman, in a running leap, cleared 18 feet, but could go no further: the Englishman could neither of them exceed 17 feet and a half, but the Irishman in his first spring leaped 19 feet 7 inches. In the hop, step, and jump, the Irishman leaped the extraordinary distance of 47 feet, by which he beat his antagonists between 8 and 9 feet. Upon the return home, he met with a most laughable calamity. In the heat of victory he proposed to leap over a very wide ditch. The challenge was not accepted, but the conqueror, determined to show what he could do, took a run; just as he reached the brink of the ditch his foot slipped, and not being able to check his speed, into as filthy a ditch as could be found in any poor neighbourhood, he tumbled over head and heels. The spectators were actually obliged to lie down and laugh.

In a Paris paper, called the Nouveaute, it is stated that there are 4000 dwellings to let in that city, and that the price of rent diminishes every day.

It was considered an unfortunate omen for Louis XVI. that the courier despatched to Louis XV. to acquaint him of the birth of the heir apparent, fell from his horse and was killed by the fall.

It is said in a London paper, that black stocks are going out of fashion; that large whiskers and mustachoes have disappeared; and that Englishmen look as they formerly did.

In the case of Lady Portsmouth, against whom a suit for divorce had been instituted by Lord Portsmouth, the costs in the ecclesiastical court, are said to have amounted to 30,000 pounds sterling, or more than one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars.

The Paris papers give an account of a hunting excursion of the King, in which he wounded a wild boar of the forest; and dismounted to pursue the animal on foot. He is in his 68th year.

A friend has conveyed to us the following information, of a recent date, from Scotland.

"Dugald Stewart is again in his usual health, and active and tranquil in mind. The third volume of his Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind is in the press at Edinburgh, and will soon be published. Mackenzie, the author of the Man of Feeling, enjoys good health and spirits, in his very advanced age; and his mental faculties appear to remain in all their vigor. This excellent and distinguished man was born, as is stated by Sir Walter Scott in the Lives of the Novelists, in August, 1745, on the same day on which prince Charles Stuart landed in Scotland. Sir Walter is allowed two thousand pounds sterling per annum by his creditors."

Botany Bay.—On the 6th of January, seven men were executed at Hobart Town, one for robbery, and the other for cattle and sheep stealing. Six other criminals were to suffer death on the 7th of January.

Considerable terror had been excited by a gang of bush-rangers, who had become bold and daring in their exploits. Some atrocious murders had been committed. Two hundred soldiers, and one hundred volunteers, were in pursuit of them.

By the ship William, arrived at New York from Lisbon, which she left on the 29th of June, intelligence is received that the empress of Brazil was daily expected there, to take the throne of Portugal as the successor to the late king, and that a British squadron, of two or three 74 gun-ships and several other vessels, was cruising off and lying in the harbor of Lisbon.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Steam Boat Philadelphia, of Norfolk, arrived at Chester, on the 4th inst. from New York, via Dover, with a company of ladies and gentlemen from the latter place, upon a party of pleasure. The Philadelphia is commanded by Capt. Crocker, and is about the size of the Norfolk, and fitted up in the same style of elegance and neatness—possessing every accommodation that comfort and ease could desire—the boat is well and substantially built—during her passage from New-York, she proved herself well calculated for the route she is to perform. The engine of the Philadelphia is upon the low pressure principle, and is finished in a superior manner. The line will go into full operation on Monday, the 14th inst. The Norfolk, Capt. Robinson, will leave Philadelphia at 6 o'clock in the morning—and the whole distance from Philadelphia to Norfolk is calculated to be performed in about 35 hours—whereas the usual mode of conveyance occupies about fifty-six hours.

The Medical Lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, commence on the first Monday in November. They will be as follows: Anatomy by Drs. Physick and Horner. Materia Medica, by Dr. Coxe. Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Chapman. Midwifery, by Drs. James and W. P. Dewees. Surgery, by Dr. Gibson.

The interior of the Catholic Chapel in north Fourth street has been completely repainted and adorned. Galleries have been built, and the whole beautifully decorated. The exterior of the building is now undergoing a thorough repair and alteration. The front, fitted up in an excellent imitation of marble, has a very handsome appearance.

On Monday evening last, about ten o'clock, a gentleman was knocked down by three villains in Sixth street, between Race and Vine streets, on the foot way of the Franklin square. While he was prostrate they kicked him and beat him with sticks. They then robbed him of his pocket-book, containing about seven dollars.

A man by the name of Peter Philips, was robbed on Tuesday evening last, by three footpads in Federal street, near Passyunk road, and $730 in cash taken out of his pocket—also, about $300 worth of dry goods taken out of his Dearborn: he was left penniless.

Col. Pluck has returned, it is said, with full pockets. He exhibited himself in New York at 12½ cents a sight, to the infinite dishonor of the 84th, which he commands. An immense concourse visited him—and several were introduced as Col. Stone. The hotel at which he quartered took about $100 per day at the bar.

Extract of a letter from an eminent artist of this city, who is engaged in making sketches for twelve paintings of scenes in Pennsylvania:

"*Mauch Chunk, July*, 1826.

"I had almost forgotten that I had promised to write to you either from Easton or this place. I can scarcely say any thing that can add to the information you possess, as you have doubtless visited both places; there is nothing particularly interesting in this place as regards the picturesque; there is the same rounded outline of mountain, wherein the eye may wander, no bold rocky scenery, no individuality of character about the place, yet upon the whole it is a singular spot. The scenery about Easton is enchanting and its variety endless, but what can equal the Delaware Water Gap in magnificence? Nothing that I have seen—the far fam'd Hudson with all its boasted grandeur; the confluence of the Potomac and Senandoah presents nothing half so grand, and when compared with this they both dwindle away into insignificance; but lest you should think I am becoming enthusiastic I will cease for the present, with a promise to describe them more fully upon the canvass."

Again we have, says the National Intelligencer, from the West, a melancholy tale.—We learn from a private source, that, about two weeks ago, Dr. Young, a Representative in Congress from the state of Kentucky, shot and killed in the street of Elizabethtown, Mr. Hardin, a lawyer from Breckenridge county. Of so aggravating and atrocious a character was the cause of this act, as to shield Dr. Y. from prosecution, and almost to justify the act in the public opinion. Mr. Hardin was one who opposed the election of Dr. Y. and is supposed to have been partly led by vindictive feelings to commit the outrage which foreran his death. Nothing short of an atrocious violation of the sanctuary of his domestic hopes and happiness could have instigated a man of the amiable character of Dr. Y. to this rash act.

Two men were assassinated in the county of Neilson, Kentucky, two weeks since. One was a Mr. Caufman, of that county, the other a Mr. Courtney, from Mississippi. They were shot in a by-path, in a dark shadowy woods, a few miles east of Bardstown. A man and his two sons have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers.

The losses sustained by fires in Virginia have been immense. Some idea of their extent may be gathered from the fact, that the Mutual Assurance Society of Petersburg have paid, from the year 1796, down to the present time, the following amounts:—For losses in Petersburg, $271,251; in Fredricksburg, $153,699; in Norfolk, $185,096; and in Richmond, $61,832; making an aggregate of losses paid by one Insurance Society alone of $673,850.

The Milledgeville Statesman of the 25th ult. states, that Governor Troup issued a formal order the day previous, directing the Surveyor General to order out the Surveyors appointed by the Legislature in 1825, with directions to them to commence their surveys on the 1st day of September next. Upon the attempt of His Excellency, to oppose the Laws of the United States, the editors say they can offer no better commentary than the extract from Judge Chase's address to John Fries, who was arraigned and convicted of Treason, and which they subjoin.

A gentleman from Kentucky passed through Winchester, Va. some days since, who stated that he left Frankfort on the 15th ult. at which time an express to the governor had arrived with information that Isaac B. Desha had died of the wound he had inflicted on himself some days previous.

Air Balloons.—The second victory which the French won over the Austrians on the plains of Fleurus, in the year 1794, is attributed to the air balloon that Gen. Jourdan caused to ascend. The Æronaut hovering over the enemy's army, and out of the reach of their balls, could safely watch all their movements. He then drew up plans, took notes, and sent them down to the French General, within a tin case that glided along the ropes which held the balloon captive in the air. Those ropes were held fast by four horsemen that either carried the Æronaut to the places most favorable to his observations, or made him descend, as the case required.

More than 2500 Indians have arrived at Malden, U. C. to receive their annuities from the British government. Among them are 300 Sacs, and others from the Mississippi region. The usual irregularities from such an assemblage have taken place, in which one of them shot another near Detroit, but no depredations had been committed on our citizens.

Among the last words which John Adams pronounced, were "Thomas Jefferson survives!" This exclamation was made a few minutes after twelve o'clock: it was made after a great effort. Whether it was dictated by any thing which passed in the course of conversation, or was the result of the train of thoughts in his own mind, is not stated. But, singular to tell, about that very moment Thomas Jefferson was breathing his last.—There was an astonishing concurrence in all the events of that memorable day!

The splendid Bridge over the Gauly river, in the western part of Virginia, was lately set on fire by an incendiary and totally destroyed. This bridge was on the James and Kanawha road, and crossed Gauly river just above its junction with the new, or Kanawha river.—It was 571 feet in length, built of wood, entirely covered, and was supported by two stone piers of excellent workmanship. The whole cost about $20,000. The destruction of this bridge will be severely felt by the people of that section of country.

A Caraccas paper of the 16th of July states, that the municipality of that city had sent a deputation to his excellency the civil and military chief, requesting him to send a committee of confidential persons to the congress of Colombia, with a view of laying before that body the just causes entertained by the people of Venezuela in soliciting a reform of the administration, and begging that the constitutional period of the convention be accelerated. His excellency received the petition with the greatest satisfaction, uniting in a step which he believed urgent and of great necessity.

An affair of honor, as it is falsely called, took place at New-Orleans on the 18th ult. between two citizens, growing out of a private misunderstanding. One fire was exchanged with pistols, but no effect being produced, they had recourse, according to agreement, to the small sword. The affair ended in the death of one of the parties, he having received his antagonist's sword in his vitals.

The names of the parties were Theodore Preval, aged nineteen years, and Zephir Canonge, and originated in an affront having been offered to the father of the former by Canonage. The following notice of the death of Preval is published in the New Orleans papers:—

"The friends of the family of Mr. Preval—the friends of virtue and justice, are informed that Mr. Theodore Preval, aged nineteen years, terminated his career yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, by a frightful fatality. His corpse will be exposed at Mr. E. Marigny's faubourg Marigny, from whence the convoy will start for the church."

Over the grave of young Preval, a discourse was pronounced by Mr. Pierre Landreaux, who alluded, in warm language, to the bravery and filial piety of the youth, who "felt his blood heated with indignation at the sight of his father being cruelly outraged by a despicable man, dishonored for a long time in the public opinion." The address was concluded by the following anathema upon Preval's murderer, which the Louisiana Courier observes, was unanimously repeated by all persons present:—

"For us, Gentlemen, who sigh over this grave in which the remains of our young friend repose, let us all swear, in parting with him, to burthen forever his murderer with the weight of our contempt, to exclude him forever from the bosom of our society, and to abandon him without pity to the torments of remorse—I swear it!"

On the 13th of July, a marshal went on board of the ship Jane, which was on the point of sailing from New Orleans for Liverpool, to serve a civil process on a passenger. The Marshal neglected to show his authority, and was put ashore by the mate. An armed force was then obtained; between the ship's crew a *fracas* ensued, and on the arrival of the Mayor, the mate and crew were taken into custody. Three of the crew and the mate were bound over; the latter, giving bail,

called in the vessel, but the poor sailors procuring none, would be compelled to remain in jail until November next.

An unfortunate and fatal reconnoitre took place on Thursday afternoon the 12th, at St. Francisville, between Messrs. Theodore Owens, and George F. Brashear, in which the latter lost his life, by a number of stabs inflicted by a cane sword. Mr. Owens made an immediate escape.

The New Orleans Price Current of the 15th ult. states the market as usual there, at that season, was very dull and inactive. The Mississippi was only 21 inches below high water mark, and the health of the city continued good.

THEATRICAL NOTICES.

The Circus, at the corner of Walnut and Ninth streets, was opened on Monday evening, to a very numerous audience, or, as their exhibitions are rather *spectacles*, we should, perhaps, say to many spectators. Mr. Cowell, the Manager, possesses, in an unusual degree, the talent of pleasing: no person has, we believe, been so generally successful with an Equestrian company as himself: he keeps up a large company by liberal salaries, and never throws himself before an audience to the exclusion of a superior performer in the same character. The feats of dexterity, horsemanship, &c. are equal, if not superior, to those which proved so attractive the last season.—Mr. Buckley, the new Clown, is any thing but a fool, and administers most copiously to the cause of laughter. We hear that the Circus is opened thus early, about a month before the customary time, for the purpose of giving place to the Theatre, which will open four or five weeks in advance of the usual period, the Baltimore concern being very judiciously abandoned as wholly unprofitable.

Seignorina Garcia was taken seriously ill while performing at the theatre, New-York, on Monday night. She fainted on the stage, and the audience were obliged to depart about nine o'clock.

The La Fayette Theatre, N. York, has the largest stage, it is said, of any Theatre ever heard of, affording ample space for the exhibition of pieces in which horses are introduced. It is literally a Summer Theatre, being so constructed and ventilated as to render it quite pleasant on warm evenings. The performance of Miss Pelby, from Boston, at this Theatre, in Old and Young, personating four different characters, of both sexes, is said to have elicited the greatest applause.

Mr. Kean is now performing at Montreal, where he was received with great applause.

Mr. Booth, the tragedian, was playing at Amsterdam, and at the expiration of his engagement was to return to the United States, and appear at the New York Theatre, erecting in the flowery.

A Theatre has been opened at Utica, N. Y. under the management of Mr. Hamblin.

At the Belvidere street Theatre in Baltimore, a number of Indians are exhibiting their war dance and other ceremonies.

Mr. Dwyer is giving recitations in various towns in the north-western parts of New-York.

Mr. Caldwell closed at Nashville, Tenn. on the 13th ult. after a short season of four weeks. It is his intention to play at Huntsville, Alab. where a new and splendid theatre has just been finished, eight or ten weeks, and then return to Nashville for the sitting of the legislature. At this place there is a new theatre now building, and it is asserted by the manager that he will open it in October. By those who are acquainted with the subject, it is said to give promise of being the largest and best proportioned theatre west of the Alleghany.

The Quebec Gazette last received, has the following notice:—

"Sheridan's School for Scandal was played last night at the Royal Circus. Mrs. Gilbert, for the first time, appeared as Lady Teazle, and left an impression of her talents and judgment very highly favorable. Her language, her features, her voice, her gestures, and her carriage, were regulated by great chasteness, and general accuracy. Mrs. Gilbert is undoubtedly, in every way, by very far, the best actress which has appeared within our recollection, on the Quebec boards. Mrs. Gilbert, we believe is an Irish lady, and the daughter of Mr. Holman, the well-known author of "Abroad and at Home," "Votary of Wealth," &c. and who had a collateral claim to the title of Sir John Holman. Mrs. Holman was the youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. F. Hamilton, a son of the late Lord Archibald Hamilton."

London Theatrical Chit-Chat.—Elliston has resigned as Lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, which is to be let by public advertisement. There are already many powerful competitors in the field.—Mr. Arnold of the Lyceum—the proprietors of Vauxhall, Hughes & Nye—Mr. T. Dibden, aided by his friend Mr. Walker the rich carpet manufacturer in the Strand—Mr. Macready—and last though not least in either wealth or talent, Mr. Price the American Manager. Miss Foote is still in treaty with Mr. Price to perform in N. York and Philadelphia. Neither Mr. Kemble nor Mr. Macready visit America this year. Miss Paton and Mr. Sapio are engaged by Mr. Arnold for the English Opera House, where a store of novelties is in preparation. Mathews will likewise appear there during the season, in an entirely new entertainment, written expressly to exhibit the peculiar and extraordinary talent of this excellent comedian. Braham is said to receive 20 guineas each night he sings at Vauxhall; Miss Stephens a similar sum; and Madame Vestris 100*l.* for six nights. Kean is on his return from America.—The compact between Mr. Mathews and Mr. Arnold has terminated, but is likely to be resumed on terms satisfactory to both parties. Mathews is reported to have hit upon a perfectly novel idea for his new "At Home;" and Yates is also preparing an entertainment for next season.

The Talisman has been dramatised at Drury Lane, under the title of "The Knights of the Cross," by Mr. Beasley. It is spoken of as very bad. The poetry of the songs is denounced by the critics, as utterly contemptible.

Frankenstine has been brought out in Paris, with great success. They have an Englishman to play the Monster.

Miss Paton was playing in Manchester and Liverpool to crowded audiences.

Planche, the dramatist, receives 600*l.* a season at Vauxhall for writing and arranging dramas and ballets.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

At the annual commencement of Pennsylvania University, July 27, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 9 young gentlemen.

It is contemplated by one of our independent volunteer companies to march to Baltimore and participate with the military of that city in their autumnal celebration.

The number of applications for stores in the Philadelphia Arcade, at present, is about forty. They are principally for the fancy business.

It is stated that there have been and will be more buildings erected in this city and suburbs during the present summer, than in any preceding season, for the last twenty years.

It is stated in a New-York paper that at least 1800 houses and stores are going up in that city, most of which will be ready for tenants by the first of November next.

The Salem N. J. Messenger, expresses astonishment that any reports should have been circulated in this city, unfavourable to the solvency of the bank in that town. No excitement it is said exists, there, nor are any doubts entertained of the stability of the Bank.

A person named Henry Fry, was drowned on the 22d ult. at Woodbury, N. J. whilst bathing. He has left a wife and family.

Mr. Charles Bell, of Carlisle, advertises that he professes, "Improved Mathematical Tailoring, upon Mr. Ward's unrivalled Patent protractor system of Tailoring."

The President of the United States is still in Massachusetts, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Clay, on a visit to Kentucky.

The navigation of the Schuylkill Canal, from Norristown to Mount Carbon, will be suspended after the 18th instant, for the space of ten days, in order that the Boat channels and other improvements may be completed.

The rattlesnakes recently exhibited in this city, after paying a visit to New York have found their way to Boston.

The Medical School of New-York opens in November next. John D. Goodman, of Philadelphia, is appointed Professor of Anatomy.

Three arrivals at Baltimore and one at New York from Ireland since Saturday last, have brought four hundred and twenty-seven steerage passengers.

The male table population of our city and county, is Twenty-six Thousand and forty-eight. The increase of the last year was Twenty-three Hundred and seven taxables.

The cultivation of cotton has been commenced in Mexico, by emigrants from Carolina and Georgia.

The Hon. Rufus King and family, engaged passage in the packet ship Acasta, Captain Chadwick, which was to have sailed from London on the 1st of July for New-York.

The amount of Coal shipped from Mauch Chunk (Pa.) in all last year was in 329 boats, 18,437 tons, or 516,236 bushels. From calculations it appears that the Coal Trade of the Lehigh, this season, is double the last year.

Captain John Cleves Symmes has returned to Boston from his eastern tour, in New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, and Canada, where he has been well received, and his theory listened to with attention.

The Wilmington, North Carolina Herald, of August 2d, mentions that a Mr. Mulford of Bladen county, was murdered a few days ago, by a woman slave, while he was in the act of chastising her.

The ship Franklin from Liverpool, has brought 197 gas pipes and apparatus to the Baltimore Gas Light Company.

It appears by a letter from the navy department, that no time will be lost in ordering a vessel out, to bring the remains of Commodore Perry to his native land.

Commodore Porter has resigned his commission in the Navy of the United States, and letters from him, received in Washington, state that he has accepted the command of the naval forces of Mexico. He receives a salary of about $24,000 per annum.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams and family arrived in Boston on the 3d instant, and stopped at the Exchange Coffee House.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Jefferson fund, residing in Washington county, Pennsylvania, it was resolved to appropriate the money collected, to the relief of his surviving daughter. A similar appropriation will doubtless be made of all monies collected on this occasion.

The Boston Patriot announces with regret, that the attempt to raise a fund in that city by subscription for Mr. Jefferson, or Mr. Jefferson's heirs, has entirely failed. The amount collected has been so small, that the committee have determined to return it to the contributors.

The number of marriages solemnized by I. Hicks in Bucks county, Pa. amount in all to four hundred and eighty one!

The Pittsburg Gazette states that a large number of canal contractors are now in that town, for the purpose of taking contracts on the western section of the Pennsylvania Canal.

It is a curious fact, that the empire of China was full of books before there was a man in Europe who could read or write.

Mr. Monroe, Ex-president, has failed in selling his estate in Albemarle. It is mortgaged to the U. S. Branch Bank, Washington. The Bank is not disposed to push the sale, and has given Mr. M. a while longer to get its value. Mark the great power of Banks!

It is said Gen. Washington on retiring from the Presidency, was obliged to sell an estate. Mr. Monroe has advertised his for sale—and Mr. Jefferson applied for a lottery to dispose of his. Few can estimate the unavoidable expenses of a President—and how much he is subjected to by precedents.

It is computed that the blacks increase about 60,000 a year in this country, and that the Colonization Society remove a thousand a year.

A canal uniting the waters of Lake Ontario with the Burlington lake, in Upper Canada, was opened on the 1st inst. The Governor and Canal Commissioners passed through in a barge, and they were followed by two others.

The Raleigh N. C. Register of the 1st inst. states that Mr. Herman Allen, of Randolph, has constructed a Planing Machine which will perform the labor of about twenty men with hand planes. The machine is to be put in operation by horse or water power, and the cost will be but trifling.

On the 22d ult. during a thunder storm at Cincinnati, Mr. Abraham Toors was killed by lightning, while standing in his own house, in which he had taken refuge from the shower. At the same time two men were also struck in another house, but not seriously injured.

The 2d regiment of New York Light Infantry has just returned from a tour of camp duty, under the command of Col. C. King.

An Irish drummer, whose round and ruddy cheek gave notice that he now and then indulged in a noggin of right good poteen, was accosted by the inspecting general, "What makes your face so red, sir?" "Please your honor," replied he of the drum, "I always blushes when I speake to a gineral officer."

The corner stone of a new government house, in the province of New Brunswick, in the place of that which was burnt down in the destructive fire of the last autumn, was laid on the first of July, in the presence of a great number of spectators. The lieutenant governor was present and made an address.

There was deposited in the Portsmouth N. H. Savings Bank last year by 439 persons, 24,977 dollars 66 cents. Withdrawn by 130 persons in same time 9,936 dollars 98 cents. Recent deposits by 695 persons, 81,626 dollars 43 cents. The usefulness of these valuable institutions becomes every day more apparent.

The Boston Statesman says "the men who stoned Mr. Jefferson are now building his monument." This shows they did not carry on the war till they had exhausted their material.

Governor Troup has been requested, and has consented, to deliver an Eulogy on Thomas Jefferson, before the People, at Milledgeville, in Georgia.

An independent Company from Boston, arrived in New-York, on Sunday last, they will encamp in that neighborhood until Wednesday. Preparation had been made by the City Councils to give them a hospitable reception.

The Postmaster General, in advertising his late Proposals for carrying the mail, stipulates the following restriction on the contractors: "Should a contractor, or his agent, engage in the transmission of commercial information by express on his route, more rapidly than the mail, he shall forfeit his contract."

The price of Flour at Cincinnati, on the 28th ult. was $2 12½ per bbl.

The Cincinnati Steam Flour Mill, which was burnt in 1823, has been rebuilt, and is now in operation.

Steel recently tried in Winchester, Virginia, for the murder of Mr. Kennedy, and found guilty, has been allowed a new trial upon the grounds that one of the jurymen was incompetent to act, having expressed an opinion before trial that Steel ought to be hung.

The Winchester, Va. Republican contains the constitution of a new society of seceding methodists.

A report had reached New Orleans, that a Sergeant of the 4th U. S. Infantry, while on parade near Pensacola, had fired at and killed major Donahoe of the same corps.

In December, 1734, the posts were ordered to leave New-York for Boston and Philadelphia, once a fortnight.

Cotton of this year's growth, raised in Nottoway county, Virginia, has been brought to Petersburg. The staple was pretty good, and the cultivator stated that but for the drought, the crops would have been fine in his neighborhood.

The city of Jefferson is the seat of government in the state of Missouri.

Among the improvements in the new town of Lafayette, Missouri, the first mentioned is the erection of a jail.

The Earl and Countess of Dalhousie arrived at Halifax on the 23d ultimo, in the ship of war Menai, from Quebec.

James Monroe, (late President of the U. States) is appointed to be a visiter of the University of Virginia in place of the lamented Jefferson.

Mr. John G. Gallagher, editor of the "Free Press," Harper's Ferry, Jefferson County, Va. is about to publish a new edition of "Jefferson's notes on Virginia."

An extensive and rich lead mine has recently been discovered in Eaton, N. H. some of the ore of which has yielded seventy-five per cent of lead: and arrangements are making to work it on a large scale.

The Quebec Gazette mentions that the number of travellers arriving from the United States is now great, and appears, compared with former years, to be on the increase.

The packet ship Florida was spoken on the 15th ult. in lat. 45, 30, lon. 38, fourteen days from New-York, for Liverpool, with Mr. Gallatin on board.

The dinner given to Mr. Clay, in Woodford, Kentucky, was attended by upwards of 250 gentlemen and 50 ladies.

The St. Augustine Herald contains a column of notices of various Indian outrages and depredations in the district of St. Augustine.

A man named John Armstrong, killed his step-father with a club, in West Bradford, (Ohio) on the 4th July.

On the 20th ult. the house of Judge Baxter, of Brownington, (Vermont) was broken open, and a trunk containing $7,500 in bank notes, stolen.

It is calculated that there are 5000 deaf and dumb persons in the United States. There are 6 schools for their instruction.

Mrs. Barbour, (mother of the Secretary of War) died on the 31st July, aged 76. Within a year Mr. Barbour has lost both his parents and two sisters.

At a dinner given on St. Patrick's day in Mexico, our Minister, Mr. Poinsett, gave as a toast, "the emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland." Mr. Ward, the British Charge des Affairs, defended the policy of his government, to which defence Mr. Poinsett replied.

Theodore W. Clay, (son of the Secretary) delivered the anniversary oration at Lexington, (Ky.) on the 4th July.

A Shark was taken, on Saturday morning, at Fulton slip, N. Y. which measured about eight feet, and had four porgies, one black fish, some corn husks, and other articles in its "ravening" maw.

The New Orleans Courier of the 20th July, says "News was received here to-day, by Captain Ross, two days from Mobile, that a rise of one and a half to two cents per pound on cotton had taken place during the last week at that place."

The yellow fever raged immoderately at Mobile, Alab. at the last accounts, and the greater part of the inhabitants had left the city for the country.

A Michigan Editor was obliged to get out his paper of the 15th July, by his own exertions, as his patriotic foreman had not terminated his celebration of the 4th.

At Concord, Massachusetts, there is a female, not yet eighteen years old, who is a widow for the *second* time!

From a statement lately published, it appears that there are twenty Episcopal Churches in the state of Vermont.

The railway of the New-York Dry Dock Association is now ready for repairing vessels of five hundred tons and over. They mean to erect another railway, and advertise for estimates.

Mr. Reynolds is at present lecturing in Washington city, on Symmes' theory.

The executive council of the state of Maryland, assembled at Annapolis, on Monday last. Governor Kent, and all the members were present.

A watchman, in New York, on attempting to arrest a man during the night of the 7th inst. was dangerously stabbed. The city authorities have offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest of the culprit.

A caravan of 90 persons set out from Missouri on a mercantile speculation to New Mexico.

A little child has been poisoned in Greenwich, (N.J.) by eating arsenic which had been mixed with molasses, for the purpose of killing flies.

A little boy was boiled to death in a distillery, near Easton, Pa. The unhappy father only discovered it when stirring up the liquor—he saw the fragments of his child's body, which had been boiled to pieces!

It is rumoured at Mobile that the governor of Alabama would probably soon issue his proclamation, convening the legislature at an early day, for the purpose of remonstrating against the location of a branch of the United States' Bank at Mobile.

At the period, in England, when stocks were exchanged for cravats, a friend asked Churchhill what could have caused the sudden rise of cravats; "The fall of stocks," he replied.

From the Oriental Harp.

Written in the Mariners' Church.

Blest be that voice now heard afar,
O'er the dark-rolling sea,
That whispers to the hardy tar,
"Sailor, there's hope for thee."

Blest be that pure, that christian love,
That boundless charity,
That bears the Olive, like the Dove,
Brave, generous tar to thee.

Blest be those lips in accents mild,
From sordid motives free,
That first proclaimed to Ocean's child,
Poor sailor, love to thee.

Long had'st thou rode the foamy wave,
From sin nor danger free,
Till Mercy stretch'd her arm to save,
To save, brave sailor, thee.

God of the just! Oh, lend thine ear,
A blessing rich decree,
On those who spread these tidings dear,
"Sailor, there's hope for thee."

BOSTON BARD.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We are happy to acknowledge several favours from our fair correspondent SYLVIA. "Lines to the Ornithalieutican Club on their departure from Lewistown, Del." ROSALIE.—"To Eliza," ANTHONY,—"Love's proper Season," and "The Gambler's Wife," CIREX—"On the Death of Professor Gilmer of the University of Virginia," ANNEXUS—Lines from a young Lady, entitled "Home, or the Traveller,"—besides other poetical effusions, and prose articles, Enigmas, &c. that we have not time to notice this week, but which shall be duly and properly disposed of.

The claims of the interesting tale by WILBERT FITZWILLIAM were overlooked—we apologize for having unwittingly withheld its publication until the present paper. Shall we hear from our correspondent again?

☞ The list of PREMIUMS offered by the Franklin Institute at their next exhibition in Philadelphia, for the promotion and encouragement of American Manufactures, is published, in full, in this day's paper. It is unnecessary to bespeak public attention towards a subject universal in its benefits, and deeply interesting to the community at large, and for the furtherance of which every feeling of patriotism and love of country is pledged.

A machine for cutting paper, on a simple and complete scale, has been received and put up, within the last week, in this city. It is invented by John M'Clintic, of Chambersburg, Pa.—he states that he can when the machine has been put into perfect bearing, cut three reams of sized paper in three minutes. This is an improvement in a branch of arts that will be very serviceable when it is more extensively known.

The number of Lopez and Wemyss' American Acting Theatre which is to be published next week, will contain a likeness of Mr. Duff in the character of Marmion. This plate is finished in the same masterly style which has distinguished all the others which have accompanied this work.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated Morrisville, (Alab.) July 26—"The Bilious fever rages in this section of the country to an alarming extent, and with unusual fatality.—The prospects of the Planters have never been as flattering as the present crop presents."

KNOX'S ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

We have once or twice referred to the very elegant edition of this valuable work, now issuing from the press in Boston, under the Editorial care of Doctor Percival. We are much gratified in observing that many pieces in the last numbers of this work are from American authors, whose compositions are with great propriety substituted for those of English writers. The productions of Jefferson Ames, Harper, John Q. Adams, and a host that we might mention, may vie with the most finished writings of the same cast, of the best authors of any country.

This arrangement of the American editor will add much to the value of his work, and, if we are not deceived, essentially promote its sale; it infuses more variety into the book, and brings the work more within the comprehension of the class of readers for whom it is designed, by referring to scenes and subjects of which they have some knowledge.—We would not praise a book merely because it is *American*, but we cannot but think that there are advantages to arise even in a national consideration from a diffusion of our own literature—that portion of it which is really valuable. It is a fact, that very many of our young men can repeat the orations of Cicero, the speeches of Fox, Pitt, Sheridan, Grattan, Curran, and even Phillips, who have no knowledge of the eloquence of the *three* Adams', of Warren, Otis, Clay, Webster, Harper, Morris, Clinton, Everett, or the best of those who sway our councils.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life at his residence in Canterbury, Kent County, Del. on the 28th ult. in the sixty-ninth year of his age, GEORGE GILDERSLEVE, Esq. Of him it may be truly said he was the widow and orphan's friend; his memory will long be cherished by his numerous friends and acquaintance—and the large assemblage of persons convened to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains, spoke volumes in his favour.

COLLECTOR AT NEW-YORK.

GEO. M. BOURNE,

Agent for the Saturday Evening Post,

AND many other Newspapers, respectfully solicits the collecting of bills for gentlemen in Philadelphia, or persons residing in New-York and vicinity.—Charges 10 per cent. Address Geo. M. Bourne, New-York.

*** Letters to be post paid. june 3—tf

HEAD ACHE SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is composed of indigenous herbs, and without Tobacco. Many persons have assured me of the great relief they have experienced from it. It is particularly recommended to persons afflicted with the nervous Head Ache, as well as those arising from recent colds, attended with weeping and watery eyes. Persons subject to flickup, will find immediate relief by taking a pinch or two.

A few gross of the Snuff, with directions. Price per dozen, 25 cents; single box, 6 1-4 cents.

For sale at Lehman's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 120 Market street. aug 12—1y

MEAD'S PILLS.

THE length of time these pills have been in use, and the unbroken satisfaction they have given in all those deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being, without doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint. They operate mildly, removing all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralising the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole chylopoetic viscera, or organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigour to the whole system.

Sold, in New York, by Hull & Bourne, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by C. Hull & Co. 234 Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Thatcher & Thompson, and Stephen North, Market street, and by S. Griffiths, Chesnut street. In Baltimore, by William Butler, and C. & D. & S. Keener, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.

june 3—tf

NEW YORK HOTEL,

No. 163 GREENWICH STREET,

A few doors north of Courtland Street.

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give his house the preference, are assured that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable.

aug. 27—tf

SHERIFF.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow Citizens, that he will be a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing General Election.

aug 12—tf JACOB STREMBECK.

WANTED,

THREE or Four competent persons to collect subscriptions to a valuable periodical work. Enquire of the Printer. aug 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Schr. Joseph, Meads, St. Jago de Cuba, 15 days, Ballast.
—— Mary Ann, Knight, Jeremie, 23 days, Coffee.
Ship Benezet, Garwood, Liverpool, 43 days, mdze.
Brig Eliza, Meehen, Vera Cruz via Lazaretto, do.
—— Susan, Hill, Havana via do do
—— Favorite, Sampson, St. Petersburg, 62 days, do
Schr. Eclipse, Sharpe, Laguira, 17 days, Ballast.
—— Joseph Eastburn, Donaldson, St. Thomas, 12 days, Sugar and Coffee.
Ship Globe, Cullen, Liverpool, 43 days, mdze.
Sloop George Ogden, Doyle, New York, 2 days, Sugar.
Brig Maine, Davis, St. Johns N. B., 14 days, Plaster and Salmon.

CLEARANCES.

Schr. John and William, Stratton, St. Jago de Cuba.
Brig Fontine, Harris, Marseilles.
Schr. Sophia, Hubble, Havana.
—— R. H. Douglas, Barnes, do.
Ship Philadelphia, Ames, Hamburg.
Brig Perseus, Taylor, St. Thomas.
—— Rock, Hutchinson, Havana.
—— Ariel, Shaine, Fernandina.
—— American, Moore, St. Jago.
Ship New England, Hunt, Boston.
Brig Constitution, Robinson, River La Plata.
—— Ann, Eldridge, Havana.

MARRIED,

On the 30th ult. by Mr. Hellenaine, FREDERICK FELMEZ, to Miss ELIZABETH BAKER, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 30th ult. by Isaac Boileau, Esq. Mr. AARON PATTERSON, to Miss LYDIA HANK, both of Burlington county, New Jersey.

On the 2d inst. by Isaac Boileau, Esq. Mr. WILSON PALMER, to Miss ANN J. JAQUET, both of Philadelphia county.

On Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Sargeant, Mr. DANIEL C. LOCKWOOD, Merchant, of Smyrna, Del. to Miss ELIZABETH BATTELL, daughter of the late Cornelius Battell, Esq. of Camden, Delaware.

On Fifth-day, the 3d inst. at Friends Meeting House, on Green street, CALEB SHREVE, to REBECCA PAUL, both of this city.

On Friday evening, the 4th inst. at New York, by the Rev. Mr. Silvell, Mr. JEREMIAH B. ELLIS, of that city, to Miss SIDNEY SPEAR, of this city.

On the 28th ult. at Petersburg, Va. by the Rev. Andrew Swyne, MARIUS GILLIAM, Esq. of that place, to Miss REBECCA S. daughter of the late Edward Dunant, Merchant, of this city.

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 9th inst. of a short illness, Mrs. ANN EMES, relict of the late Capt. Worsley Emes, in the 86th year of her age.

On the evening of the 8th instant, of apoplexy, JACOB HOWELL, in the 30th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, MARY ANN, wife of Frederick Zellers.

On Monday morning, the 17th instant, ISAAC DONALDSON, in the 61st year of his age.

On Saturday morning, the 5th inst. Mrs. SARAH BENSLEY, a native of England, and consort of Clement B. Bensley, Teacher.

On Monday evening last, Mrs. ELIZABETH M'CULLEY, consort of Wm. M'Culley, aged 59.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH PARISETT.

On Sunday morning last, suddenly, Mrs. MARY OTTINGER, wife of Joseph Ottinger, aged 27.

On the 10th inst. at Long Branch, JAS. LYLE, Esq. of this city, aged 51 years.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. MARY BRINGHURST, in the 75th year of her age.

On Thursday, in this city, Mr. RICHARD PEARSON, a native of this city.

On Monday afternoon, at Baltimore, Miss LUCRETIA WIATT, aged 25, daughter of the Rev. Solomon Wiatt, of Philadelphia.

On Friday evening, Dr. DAVID BERTRON, after a lingering illness, aged 68 years.

On Friday evening, the 4th inst. Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, Sen. of Kensington.

On the 2d inst. at New York, suddenly, Mr. JOHN FRANKLIN, of this city.

On the 30th ultimo, in Boston, suddenly, Mr. JOHN R. GOULD, son of Mrs. Sarah Mear, of this city, in the 48th year of his age.

On the 10th ult. at sea, JAMES HAMILTON, master of the ship Globe, on her voyage from Liverpool to Philadelphia.

On the 28th ult. in the village of Auburn, N. Y. Major WILLIAM RAY, aged 54 years. His poetry has been extensively circulated, and his standing, as a poet, duly estimated by the public.

In Richmond, Va. aged 23 years, JOSEPH T. LISLE, eldest son of John Lisle, of this city.

In Louisville, Ky. (being on his way home from New Orleans) on the 23d of July, Mr. PHILETUS HAVENS, a very worthy citizen, and for many years a Merchant of this city.

At Carthagena, late of Philadelphia, Midshipman JOSEPH BANKS, of the Colombian Navy, in the 24th year of his age, of yellow fever.

On the 19th ultimo, at New Orleans, Captain CHARLES C. CANER, of Philadelphia, aged 25 years and 3 months.

On the 24th ult. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. SAMUEL DRAKE, Jr. of the Theatre.

In the jail of Haverhill, N. H. where he was confined for a debt of $12, Mr. NOAH BUZZELL, aged 70; he was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	40	73	113
New-York,	46	61	107

WANTED,

THREE or four Journeymen Brushmakers. None need apply but first rate workmen, of steady habits, who will find constant employ and good wages. Enquire of the Printer. aug 12—3t*

WILLIAM SWAIM,

PROPRIETOR OF SWAIM'S PANACEA,

HAS REMOVED

FROM No. 12, South Ninth street, to 223 CHESNUT STREET, between Seventh and Eighth streets—near the Masonic Hall, Philadelphia. aug 12—3t

HIGH SCHOOL

OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

THE Principal of the High School has the pleasure to announce that the Committee of Instruction have appointed Mr. ELI GRIFFITH to be the teacher of Mathematics, and the branches of science dependent upon them. Mr. G. having been educated under the care of a very distinguished Mathematician, and subsequently employed for several years as the teacher of a mathematical school appears eminently qualified to discharge the important duties pertaining to his department. All the instructors required for the commencement of the establishment are now obtained, and several places of honorary monitors are already filled by young men of excellent character and qualifications. A few more applications for that post can still be received.

In teaching the subject of *Practical Mechanics*, the excellent work "The Operative Mechanic," lately re-published in this city, is intended to be the text book. The teacher in this department will moreover avail himself of facilities which the liberality of manufacturers and others may put into his power, for becoming minutely acquainted, by personal observation, with their respective processes, and will thankfully receive and carefully preserve any specimens of their productions which they may be disposed to present for the use of the High School. Models of machines and drawings, accompanied by descriptions, will be particularly acceptable, as they will tend directly to the accomplishment of the important objects of the Institute, in establishing the High School department. The models, apparatus, engravings, books and specimens already belonging to the Institute, will, so far as the managers may permit, be employed for the purposes of instruction in this department. Mechanics and all other classes of citizens are invited to examine the plan of the institution as heretofore published, and to judge for themselves of its fitness to promote the best interests of their children; to prepare youth for any of the active duties of life; to form enlightened and liberal minded mechanics, as well as intelligent and virtuous citizens.

The examination in the lecture room of the new Hall (Seventh street) appointed for Friday next, will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. A future examination will be held for such as cannot conveniently attend on that day.

Aug 12—tf WALTER R. JOHNSON.

Lehigh & Schuylkill Coal Grates,

Made on the most Approved Plan.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the manufacture of Grates and Fenders, at their Factory, No. 30 Cherry near Fifth street, where may be had Grates and Fenders of various descriptions. Also, Brass mounted and common Sheet Iron Ash Pans, Coal Hods, Pokers, &c. The above articles are warranted to be well manufactured, and may be had on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

JAS. M. JACKSON & BROTHER.

8 mo. 8th, 1826. aug 12—tf*

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 78 Market street, a few doors above Second.

Eighth Periodical Sale of

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Comly & Tevis, in conformity to the resolution of the Manufacturers, will sell,

On Saturday morning, 19th of August,

About 600 packages, comprising all the varieties of goods manufactured in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with a general assortment of Eastern made goods.

Liberal advances in cash made on goods consigned for sale.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having removed to No. 197 North Second street, informs the public that he still continues to make Hydrochrish, Cravats, &c. with durable Ink, and also to state and post accounts, copy Students' notes, or execute any Miscellaneous jobs of Writing, &c. &c. upon his usual moderate terms. J. R. S.

N. B. The Fixtures of a Boys' School Room to which a few Scholars are attached, for sale, apply as above.

aug 12—4t*

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscriber offers to the public a Medicine prepared by himself, as an effectual remedy for Cancers, Kings-Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Sore Legs, or any kind of tumours, tetter, or inflamatory diseases.

It is taken inwardly and has never failed to perform a cure in that species of disease which effects the nose and palate, even when parts affected have been almost destroyed by them.

It is so powerful that one bottle has always been found beneficial, and in cases where Cancers have progressed so far as to be absolutely incurable, it will remove the pain, and preserve the lives of the patients for months and sometimes for years.

The price per bottle is two dollars.

The residence of the Subscriber is in Ashtown, Delaware County, Pa. one and a half miles from Middletown Cross Roads, and at William Martin's Factory.

RACHEL RUFFINGTON.

N. B. Persons from a distance can be accommodated with boarding in the neighborhood of the advertiser.

aug 12—3m*

EDUCATION

For a limited number of Pupils.

THE Subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons for past favors, and respectfully informs them that he has resumed the duties of his Seminary for the ensuing season, and pledges himself to use his best endeavours to merit a continuance of their friendly support, by a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties incumbent on him as an instructor of youth. J. COX,

No. 57 Filbert street.

TERMS.

English Grammar and History, or Book-keeping by double entry,	$6 00
Arithmetic and Geography,	5 00
Writing, Reading, &c.	4 00
Reading and Spelling,	3 00

A Quarter to consist of twelve weeks, and all lost time on the part of the teacher, to be made up to the pupil.

*** The customary charge for Quills, Ink, Fuel, &c.

Strict Discipline will be observed, and every encouragement given to the studious and attentive.

August 7th, 1826. [11—3t

LEWIS TEESE,

FASHIONABLE HAT MANUFACTORY, No. 98 North Fourth street, one door below Race, where Hats of every description may be obtained by Wholesale and Retail, which, for beauty and durability, and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Russia Hats; also, Imitation Beaver, which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country Merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order, at the shortest notice. aug 12—6m

DR. HULL'S TRUSS,

For the relief and cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE.

DOCTOR A. G. HULL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened an OFFICE in this city at No. 78 Eighth Street, where attention will be given to professional business and to the application and adaptation of the above remedial apparatus. This instrument has received the entire approbation of the most eminent surgeons in the United States and England, and experience has abundantly confirmed its great and superior utility. It is worn without pain or inconvenience, *universally* gives relief from the displeasant symptoms of the complaint, and in connexion with the auxiliary means which the inventor proposes has effected *radical cures in a great majority of cases.* These are qualities not possessed by any Truss hitherto known or used, and are sufficient to give it a decided preference by all those wishing an effectual remedy for the distressing disease of Rupture.

In corroboration of these assertions the following highly respectable names are deemed sufficient.

The subscriber has had frequent opportunities of examining Dr. Hull's Patent Truss, and of seeing the application of it to different kinds of Hernia, and he does not hesitate to say it is the best instrument he is acquainted with. He thinks Dr. Hull's Truss, from the limited mobility and flatted form of the rupture pad, a preferable contrivance, and one which he believes will contribute largely to abridge the sufferings of that part of the community afflicted with Rupture.

Dr. Hull is entitled to the thanks of the public for having directed his attention to the construction of this instrument; possessing professional knowledge united with mechanical ingenuity, would alone entitle his invention to the notice and regard of his surgical brethren.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, University of N. York.

This may certify that I have examined Dr. A. G. Hull's self adjusting patent hinge Truss, and have applied it in several cases of Hernia. From my knowledge of the principle on which it acts, and from its effects, I do not hesitate to give it a decided preference to any thing of the kind I have ever seen.

NATHAN SMITH, M. D,
Professor of Surgery, &c. Yale College.

In compliance with your desire, I hereby inform you that I have for several years *experienced* the great utility of Dr. Hull's Hinge Truss. It is in my opinion well calculated to effect all the valuable purposes to be expected from an instrument of that kind. Its facility of adjustment, firmness of support, ease and convenience in all the attitudes of body are properties by which it surpasses all others which have fallen under my observation, and I feel it incumbent on me to recommend to all who may be afflicted with Hernia, to have recourse to this *invaluable* instrument as a safeguard against accidents of a fatal tendency. JAMES THATCHER, M. D.
Author of the American Dispensatory and Modern Practice.

Dr. Hull—I have been on several occasions highly gratified by the manner in which you represented and explained the disease (rupture), and the made me merely of making patients comfortable, but sound and well, by your remedial apparatus, from the combination of physiological science and mechanical skill displayed in its construction and use. I am satisfied it ranks among the very valuable aids to lessen human suffering.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, M. D.

My experience in the use of Trusses, during many years practice in Glasgow and New York, has made me acquainted with the superior advantages of Dr. Hull's Truss over all others which I have seen or heard of. In two very

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENIGMA.

Beneath the water I am sometimes found,
(Not quite so often as shell-fish might be,)
But oft'ner am on cultivated ground.
Many, yea, *all* who eat, do swallow me,
But should they eat me, all their mirth and glee
Will quick disperse, as I'm pois'nous you'll find;
Still you may eat me and be from danger *free*,
And ev'ry person is to me *inclin'd*—
But yet again, for eating, I shit *no one's* mind.

I am not what I am until compreat,
(Though strange 'twill be,) by an outrageous weight,
But stranger yet to you will seem the rest,
For e'en when press'd by weight however great,
I am the same, unalt'rable as fate.
If 'neath this weight my body should be bent,
I am despis'd and thrown away in hate,
But yet until to me this weight is lent,
Unto no person's table am I ever sent.

Adding, to what these contraries produce,
Then you will see that I have appertain'd
To some long speeches, (very much in use,)
Spoken in Congress, and which surely drain'd
The speakers hands, still furious they rain'd,
(Thunder'd some say) down on the ears of those
Who listen'd to them, and all patience strain'd—
And of *Burke's speeches part I did compose;
Now cunning ones what am-I? let him tell who
knows.* SOLVER.

*The English Orator.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is a person with his eyes closed like a defective schoolmaster?
Why is a tattered beggar like a rich landlord?

CHARADES.

My first is a substance both spungy and soft,
My second's by carpenter's used very oft,
The use of my whole is my first to remove,
And I'm always employed when a feast you approve.

My first, though no hammock, yet sailors admire,
My second to reach is most people's desire:
In my whole oft is found what with riches is rare,
For you meet with contentment and hearts free from care.

There's hardly a person but asks for my first,
And my second's of use from the best to the worst;
My whole is a mixture of falsehood and truth,
A companion much fitter for age than for youth.

For my first there no equal was ever yet found;
My second is figured in form mostly round;
My whole's of no use when my first is away,
And now you may try if my name you can say.
A. W.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"All the evils to which human nature is subject,
An unnecessary one is the worst——."

I am a peaceable man, subject to no irritation, or sensation produced by ill nature, rancour, envy, hatred or malice—alone in the world I enjoy its pleasures, and to use the language of an old Bard, or perhaps no Bard at all—

I'll wend my lonely way thro' life,
Amid its battles and its strife.

But, Messrs. Editors, there is always something to grate against the smoothe surface and even tenor of our life. Something to disturb the peace and harmony of our domestic circle—something our common philosophy cannot foresee, consequently avoid. The other afternoon I sat myself comfortably down in my chamber with a paper, fresh smoking from the press—there is something peculiar pleasing in this—something that adds to our nature more cause for good humour than almost any other situation in life, at least it had this effect on me, for I could feel a smile of self satisfaction stealing o'er my face as I seized the emporium of news, the vehecle of information, the friend and solace of many a lonely hour—just, however, as I dived deep into important news from Greece, a little girl thrust her head in the door with, "Mr. Single, my mother wishes you to lend her the paper *which has just come in*, (she had watched the carrier,) she wants to see if there is any news of Pa!" Who is your Pa! my little girl? "Capt. Eldridge, Sir, of the ship O——." What could a man in my situation do—a daughter pleading for a mother—a mother anxious for the fate of a beloved husband. I lent it—'twas right—I hate a selfish being—one who monopolizes all to himself—I lit my segar—puffed—puffed—Greece and her armies ran through my brain—the Turks lay bleeding all around me, and——Immediately sent to the office for another paper—thus determined to finish the afternoon in the manner I contemplated. I again began to read, but, alas! fate decreed otherwise. My landlady, a woman whom I respect, not only for her kind attention to those around her, but for her amiable manners, requested that I would loan her the paper, to copy a receipt for boiling potatoes, which she understood by Mrs. Cookrule, was in it. Reader, what could I do, I am very fond of potatoes—very fond, and thus solicited, I handed her the paper—I did—and is there one of your readers placed in my situation, would have acted otherwise? Again I was left alone—again I lit my segar—again the Greeks and Turks, with important news from Europe, flitted before my imagination in a thousand various forms. In the course of an hour, the paper was returned, satisfied that on to-morrow a fine dish of potatoes would grace the table, boiled in a new and improved mode.

Gentle reader, if ever your patience was put to the test by a concatenation of evils tumbling upon you at once, judge of my case, when at the very moment I again commenced reading—a child, all in tears, asked for the afternoon's paper—"Mother heard that a vessel in which father sailed was wrecked, and she wants to be certain." Unfortunately for me, Messrs. Editors, I live in the neighborhood of shipping merchants, sea captains, mates, pilots, sailors, cooks, &c. &c. (neither of whom I sincerely believe take a paper,) and are all on the alert for information. I have a fellow feeling, and nature prompts me to extend that feeling as far as reason admits; but if there should be any other mode of conveying that information independent of taking or borrowing the paper, I should like to see it adopted, and that speedily. This, although among the evils attendant on human nature, is become so common, that even those who take the paper, never think of reading it until it is returned to him by his *kind, polite*, and very *considerate* neighbors. Yours, PETER SINGLE.

When Lord Mansfield was on the Circuit, a woman was indicted for witchcraft. The inhabitants of the place were exasperated against her, and among other proofs of her being a witch they deposed that she had been seen walking in the air with her feet upwards. His Lordship heard the evidence with great patience and tranquility, and, deeming it not prudent to irritate the people by scoring the indictment in the terms which it deserved he thus addressed them.—"Admitting that this woman has walked in the air, as you have said, with her feet upwards, she was born in England as well as yourselves; she, consequently, can only be judged by the laws of the country; now as I know not of any law that forbids walking in the air with the feet upwards, we all have a right to do so with impunity.—I see, therefore, no reason for this prosecution, and the poor woman may return home when she pleases, either walking in the air or on earth, as she finds it most convenient."

Regularity and Economy.—The first Lord Brereton, who built the stately family mansion in Cheshire, in Queen Elizabeth's reign had a book, in his own hand writing, containing all the orders of the family, the business of each particular servant, and the precise dishes to be served up to table on each particular day in the year. A neighboring Lord sending him word one morning, that he would dine with him, he called for the cook, and turning his diary, read over the bill of fare for the day, and in the hearing of the servant who had brought him the information of his master's intended visit, he desired the cook would improve the ordinary dinner, by putting an additional turnip into the pot!

USEFUL ADVICE.

TO SUNDRY SORTS OF PEOPLE.

1. When you are introduced to a stranger, be sure to ask and find out all his business, and pump as much out of him as you can; because questions are the very keys of Knowledge.

2. You should always look ahead:—therefore never do that to day, which you can do to-morrow.

3. Always avoid selfishness: and therefore never do that yourself, which you can procure any body else to do.

4. If a secret be communicated to you, be very careful to keep it; and to make sure work of it, get two or three persons to help you.

5. If you are an unmarried man, and in love, take to writing verses: nothing sooner gives a patient in such circumstances relief and comfort.

6. If your mistress be cruel, make some verses, and ask her pardon on your knees, and kiss her hand through her glove.

7. When you have become tired of her, excuse yourself for leaving her by saying her company is so good, that a little answers your purpose.

8. If you are a married man, give short answers to your wife: for least said is soonest mended.

9. If you are not fond of her, look as cross as you feel.—Nothing charms like sincerity.

10. If you are fond of her, let the world know it, by kissing her hand—talking tender to her and looking sweetly at her, in company.

11. When your wife is in a passion, remember to fly into one yourself.—The way to stop a fire in the woods or grass ground, is to kindle another to meet it—and thus extinguish the whole.

12. Always mind and have the last word: because a man of business should never leave it unfinished.

13. Spend your evenings at the tavern: and then your wife will be delighted to see you on your return.

14. When you walk out with her—keep a few paces before her, by way of eminence.

15. When you ride in a chaise with her, look well to the right and talk principally to your horse—this will preserve family peace.

16. Tell her of her faults before folks: and then they can have the benefit of your advice as well as you.

17. Never praise her . her virtues, lest it should make her vain and assuming.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The circumstances which led to the formation of the Sunday School System, may be reckoned amongst the many proofs which the history of the world furnishes, that Providence has frequently caused the most magnificent effects to spring from means the most simple, and by the steady persevering efforts of an individual, the most important ends have often been accomplished. With a sensation of delight, which none can conceive, but those who have drunk from the same perennial fountain, Mr. Robert Raikes, a printer at Gloucester, (Eng.) when on the threshold of Eternity, related the interesting story of the origin of Sunday schools. One day in the year 1762, he went into the suburbs of his native city to hire a gardener. The man was from home, and while Mr. Raikes awaited his return he was much disturbed by a group of noisy boys who infested the street. He asked the gardener's wife the cause of these children being so neglected and depraved. Her emphatic reply was. "Oh, Sir! if you were here on a Sunday you would pity them indeed, we *cannot read our Bible in peace for them.*" This answer operated with the force of electricity, and called forth all the energy of his benevolent soul. "Can nothing," he asked, "be done for these poor children? Is there any body near that will take them to school on a Sunday?" He was informed that there was a person in the neighborhood who would probably do it. "At this important moment (to use his own language) the word "try" was so powerfully impressed upon his mind as to decide him at once for action. He immediately went and entered into a treaty with the school-mistress to take charge of a certain number of destitute children on the Sabbath day, and this proved the grain of mustard seed which has already produced a great tree, whose branches overshadow our own land, and whose roots are extending to the most distant regions of the earth. May its growth advance with accelerated progress, till all the sons and daughters of ignorance and vice shall find a refuge under its fostering shade!

Mr. Raikes agreed to give this poor woman one shilling for her day's employment, and he soon found three others who were willing to undertake a similar task. He now communicated his plan to the clergyman of the parish, (the Rev. Thomas Stock) who promised to co-operate with him by visiting the schools on Sunday afternoons. Mr. Raikes printed a little book which he distributed amongst them, and the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge sent him a number of Bibles and Testaments for a similar purpose. The effects produced on the conduct of these hitherto wretched children in a short time, cannot be better told than in the language of a woman living in the neighborhood, who declared that "the place was become quite a heaven upon Sundays in comparison to what it used to be. At the end of three years the number of scholars increased to 300. Many of these, as well as their parents, had scarcely ever been seen within the precincts of church, but now numbers of them began to attend with regularity, and as many as fifty were sometimes present so early as 7 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Raikes not only possessed energy for bringing his benevolent system into action but prudence for conducting it.—In a letter to a friend, written about this period, he says, "I cannot express to you the pleasure I often receive in discovering genius and innate good dispositions among this little multitude. It is botanizing in human nature. I have often too, the satisfaction of receiving thanks from parents, for the reformation they perceive in their children. Often I have given them kind admonitions, which I always do in the mildest and gentlest manner. The going among them, doing them little kindnesses, distributing trifling rewards, and ingratiating myself with them, I hear, have given me an ascendancy, greater than I ever could have imagined: for I am told by their mistresses, that they are very much afraid of my displeasure." Besides attending to the instruction of the children in their religious and social duties, he was particular in inculcating habits of cleanliness; and however mean or ragged their clothing might be, he insisted that each child should come to school with clean hands and face, and combed hair; as he well knew that attention to these little decencies of life, have a wonderful tendency to advance civilization amongst the lower classes of society.

During the first three years, the establishment of Sunday schools was chiefly limited to the vicinity of the city where they had originated, but when the plan had, in the opinion of Mr. Raikes, been fully tried, he conceived that it should be more widely disseminated.—For this purpose, he inserted a paragraph on the subject in his own Journal, which was copied into several of the London and provincial papers. The plan was adopted soon after in London, and the first name on the list of the first Sunday School Committee in the metropolis, appears to be that of the celebrated Jonas Hanway. The success of the first effort now called the dormant zeal of many into action, the establishment of Sunday schools proceeded throughout the nation with the rapidity of lightning, and before the close of his valuable life, which occurred in his native city on the 5th of April, 1811, he had the exhilirating satisfaction of seeing Sunday schools for Three Hundred Thousand Children established throughout the British Empire.

CURIOUS INQUIRY.

The Garde des Seaux of France has requested the Academy of Sciences to institute inquiries as to the means of preparing a kind of paper, from which the writing shall not be capable of being effaced by chemical agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRANKLIN JOURNAL.

THIS day is published and for sale at J. DOBSON'S, Agent, No. 103 Chesnut street, The Franklin Journal, and American Mechanics' Magazine; devoted to the useful Arts, Internal Improvements, and General Science, under the patronage of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, edited by Dr. Thomas P. Jones, professor of Mechanics in the Institute, vol. II, No. 2—August, 1826. To be published monthly at $6 per annum.

WITH TWO COPPER PLATES.

CONTENTS.—Partington on Engraving. Tredgold on seasoning Timber. On the manufacture of Iron from the ore. Lewis on the mineral History of Gold. Allsop on English and other Silks, &c. Turrell on Etching ground for Engravers.

English Patents.—For preparing and spinning Flax, Hemp, &c. For Masts and Bowsprits. For Cables.—For Cleaning and Fulling Cloth.

French Patents.—For manufacturing rice from potatoes.

Mechanical Jurisprudence, No. 8.

Patent Laws.—Sharpless on the Silk-worm. Editor on Japanning and Varnishing, No. 2. Mason & Tyler's American slide rest. Tyler's improved lever press.—Bank Note Engraving. On cooling wort, in Brewing. On the straw used for plat, in Tuscany. Haussman on ancient Vases. Morey's Explosive Engine. Bagnold on preserving Lime Juice. On the cohesive strength of materials. On Brewing Brass Goods. Improvement in Steam Vessels. Economical Refrigerator. Notice of Nicholson's operative mechanic. List of English patents. American patents.

Subscriptions received as above, and also, for the North American Medical and Surgical Journal, &c.

aug 12—tf

LANGUAGES,

Taught at the Franklin Academy, back of No. 17 Arch street, by FRANCIS VARIN.

THANKFUL for the patronage he has received for 3 years past, he informs his friends and the public that he continues to teach the Latin, French, German and Italian Languages, to ladies and gentlemen, in public and private lessons.

He teaches also German at the University, and French at the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Professor Engles.

TERMS—For a year $12, by the quarter $3.

N. B.—The lessons at his School Room in the Franklin Academy, are from 2 o'clock, P. M. until 10.

aug 12—3m

GIBBS FOREVER—WHAT?

ANOTHER PRIZE!!!—YES—ANOTHER!!!!

ALL ye who doubt come quick and see,
And stare from both your eyes;
For, be it known, that GIBBS again
Has sold a Handsome Prize!!

He *sold* it—yes—and *paid* it too,
As he has done before:
Then call again, ye favor'd few,
And GIBBS will sell you more.

No "*call again*," with GIBBS is heard,
Your Prize present—and he
Will pay the same in solid Cash—
GIBBS is the man for me.

Yesterday morning Gibbs had the pleasure of paying the half of the $5000 prize sold at his office a few days back. All ye who wish to accumulate wealth repair immediately to "PORT GIBBS," where Fortune stands ready to shower her blessings on her favoured votaries, and purchase a ticket or share in the next Lotteries to be drawn. Tickets in all the lotteries, and full schemes, can be had and all lottery information gratis, at GIBBS' OFFICE,
aug 12—tf 4 South Third street.

REMOVED

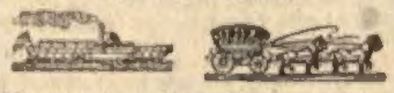
To the new and elegant Steam-Boat
WHARF AT ARCH STREET.

THROUGH IN ELEVEN HOURS

To New York,

Via Bordentown & Washington, 24 miles land carriage.

STOPPING AT
BURLINGTON AND BRISTOL,
GOING AND RETURNING.



The Steam-Boat **PENNSYLVANIA,**
CAPTAIN E. W. KELLUM,

Will leave the above Wharf every morning (Sundays excepted), at SIX o'clock, A.M. for Bordentown.—Passengers will then take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 24 miles to Washington, N. J. there take the Steam Boat AETNA, Captain S. C. Sutton, and arrive in New-York by five o'clock the same day.—Fare through $3—For seats, apply at

No. 8 ARCH street, corner of Front,

Or of the Captain, on board the Boat, at Arch street Wharf.—All baggage at the risque of the owners.

LYON, WARD & Co.
Philadelphia, July 24, 1826. *Proprietors.*

GENTLEMEN and LADIES

ARE respectfully informed that they can be agreeably, comfortably and centrally situated with boarding, on moderate terms, at No. 47 South Eighth street, east side. Families can also be accommodated with spacious and airy apartments, furnished, or unfurnished.

july 29—tf

REMOVAL.—John Johnson,

HAS Removed from No. 42 North Fourth street, to No. 110 North Fourth, six doors above Race street, Philadelphia; where he carries on the Ladies' Boot and Shoe Making Business.

N. B. All work executed at his establishment, for Customers and others, will be done in a neat and durable manner. aug 5—tf

WILLIAM K. WHITE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced the Drug and Apothecary business, at the N. W. Corner of Fourth street and Poplar Lane. Where Physicians' prescriptions will be carefully compounded, and all orders thankfully attended to.

aug 5—tf

CRAVEN'S HOTEL & FERRY,

OPPOSITE NEW CASTLE.

For Salem, New Jersey, by the Union Line Steam Boats.

PASSENGERS will leave Philadelphia every day in one of the Union Line Steam Boats, at 12 o'clock, and be landed at Craven's Ferry, where Carriages will be in readiness to convey them to Salem. The same Stages will leave Salem every evening, passengers will lodge at the Ferry, and take the morning Boat, and be landed in Philadelphia between 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M. By this route persons may have several hours in the city and return the same day to Salem.

AFTERNOON LINE.

A Stage will leave Salem every day (Sunday excepted) between 12 and 1 o'clock, for Philadelphia.

This line is now in full operation, and the subscriber pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to accommodate the public, on his part. His house, during the last season, has undergone a complete repair, and an addition of two rooms forty-two feet long by fifteen feet wide, has been made, which enables him to accommodate parties of pleasure or boarders. The situation is pleasant, the shore elegant for bathing, the neighbourhood the best in the country for game.

Sportsmen and parties, by notice, can be furnished with horses and carriages at all times.

The Ferry, as usual, is kept up with good Boats for hire, &c. for New Castle, Wilmington, Fort Delaware, Delaware City, Canal, &c.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

july 15—tf RICHARD CRAVEN.

PRACTICAL DISPLAY

Of the Mechanical and Manufacturing Arts of Great Britain.

JUST published, by H. C. CAREY & I. LEA, Philadelphia, illustrated with one hundred engravings, of several hundred subjects, The Operative Mechanic and British Machinist; exhibiting the actual construction and practical uses of all Machinery and Implements at present used in the Manufactories of Great Britain, with the real Processes adopted in perfecting the Useful Arts and National Manufactures of every description. By John Nicholson, Civil Engineer.

First American, from the second London edition, with the addition of several important American inventions.

This volume is designed to display, in a succinct and cheap form, and in a correct and comprehensive manner, the actual state of scientific improvement as it is at present applied to the productive industry of this empire; not as the same knowledge already exists in books, but as it is actually found in workshops and manufactories of the highest character. It will, therefore, convey every desirable information to the students and improving Mechanic and Manufacturer, relative to Engines and Constructions particularly, and to all branches of the Metallic, Woollen, Cotton, Linen, Silk, Porcelain and other important Manufactures.

Mr. Nicholson, the author, is well known as a practical superintendent of Machinery, and as the son of the late eminent William Nicholson, Editor of the Journal of Natural Philosophy. He has enjoyed all advantages of experience and education, to enable him to confer every desirable perfection on this work; and no higher testimony can be adduced than his permission to dedicate the Volume to Dr. Birbeck, President of the London Institute.

The strongest proof of the value and popularity of this volume, is the rapid sale of two large editions in the course of a few months.

It is a really practical book. Nothing seems to be omitted which could properly add to its completeness. It is above all price.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

We congratulate the public on the appearance of this important work; tried by the test of utility, it will seldom be our duty to bring a more valuable book before our readers.—*Leeds Intel.*

Many works have been written on mechanics and machinery; but we have seen none on the same plan with this one, or destined to be so generally useful. From the excellent arrangement which is adopted, and the masterly manner in which the different articles are written, we are led step by step from the consideration of the simplest principle to the understanding of the most complicated and important machinery; and it is impossible to withhold our mite of praise either from the arrangement or execution of the work. With this work at hand, no practical man need be at a loss in the erection of any machinery which may come in his way.—*Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine.*

CONTENTS.

On Matter.—Of the action of Forces, Friction, the Centre of Gravity.

Mechanical Powers.—The Lever, Wheel and Axle, Pully, Inclined Plane, Wedge, &c.

Mill Gearing.—Definition of Terms to describe the Cycloid and Epicycloid on Teeth of Wheels, Spur Gear, Bevil Gear, Couplings, Square Couplings with Double bearings, &c.

Animal Strength.—Immediate Force of Men, without deducting for friction, Performance of Men by Machines, &c.

Water.—Water Mills, Undershot Wheels, Smeaton's Experiments by Lambert, Treatise on Mill Work, &c.

Wind.—Vertical Windmills, Post-mill, Smock-mill, Smeaton's experiments on Modeling of Sails, Horizontal Windmills, &c.

Steam.—Steam Engine, by Savery, Newcomen, Watt, Hornblower, Woolf, Bell-Crank Engine, Vibratory Engine, Brown's Vacuum or Pneumatic Engine, &c.

Flour Mills.—Flour Mills, Millstones, Fenwick's Tables, Family-mill, Hand-mill, Foot-mill, &c.

Hydraulic Engines.—The Tympanum, De la Faye's Wheel, &c.

Simple Machines acting as accessors to Manufactures.—Jacks for lifting Weights, Cranes, Presses, Cider-Press, Lathes and Turning Apparatus, by Maudesley, Smart.

Manufacture of Metals.—Iron, Steel, Wire, Lead, and several important American improvements and inventions.

Manufacture of Fibrous Materials.—Paper, Cotton, Wool, Silk, Flax, Weaving, Hemp and Rope.

Sundry Manufactures.—Saw-mills, Bark-mills, Oil-mill, Colour-mill, Indigo-mill, Pottery.

Horology.—Clocks, Watch, &c. Pendulums.

Buildings.—Prefatory Observations, Mortar, Masonry, Bricklaying, &c.

Appendix.—Geometry, Mensuration, Useful Receipts, Glossary, &c. aug 5—tf

PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTION,

For Correcting Impediments of Speech, No. 105 North Front Street.

MISS NOAH, respectfully announces to the public that she has, by permission of Mrs. Leigh, of New York, established an Institution in the city of Philadelphia, for the cure of Stammering, and other impediments of speech. The perfect success which has attended the application of Mrs. Leigh's recently discovered remedy, warrants Miss Noah in assuring the public that the most obstinate stammerers can be made to speak with ease and fluency in a few weeks, and many in a few days. To persons requiring them, numerous testimonials of the success and efficacy of Mrs. Leigh's plan will be produced.

The public, however, cannot demand any more satisfactory than the following from gentlemen who occupy the first rank in science and literature.

New York, April 12, 1826.

Having received from Mrs. Leigh, an explanation of her theory for the correction of stammering and other impediments of speech, and having visited her Institution, it is with great pleasure that we offer to the public our testimony in her favour.

From the many instances we there saw of cure, even when the habit had been of long standing, as well as from the assurance of many respectable persons, of the great advantages they had derived from her instruction, we sincerely believe it will prove a public benefit: and we hope that Mrs. Leigh may obtain the patronage her ingenuity and persevering patience have so well deserved.

We do not hesitate to add our conviction, that an adherance to her rules, on the part of the pupil, is all that is requisite to effect a perfect cure.

[Signed] SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the University of New York.
JOHN Mc. VICKAR, D. D.
Professor of Moral Philosophy, Columbia College.
JAS. E. MANLEY, M. D.
President of the New York State Medical Society.
JOHN WATTS, Jr. M. D.
Physician to the New York Hospital.

(Copy of a letter from Dr. J. C. Manley to Mrs. Leigh.)

"New York, May, 1826.

"Madam—I take great pleasure in bearing my public testimony to the excellence of your plan for the treatment and cure of stammering, which in some cases, exist to such an extent as to place the unfortunate subject of this habit, so far at least as his conversational talent is concerned, very nearly in the condition of a mute. The confidence you have placed in me by explaining in detail your method, and the facts and reasonings by which you have attained to such complete success, receives my acknowledgments.

"The examination from time to time of your pupils; the histories of their own cases from their own mouths; the opportunities I have had to compare the progress of their amendment; and above all, the points of support which your system derives from a development of the cause of Stammering, as laid open in your exposition, have all conspired to convince me that your method must be successful; and that if the pupils be of adult or discretionary age, having been once cured, they cannot relapse into their former habit, without, (I had almost said) studying to acquire it.

"That unexampled success will attend your efforts in the treatment of this unfortunate vice of speech, I entertain no doubt, and if it bear any assignable proportion to your merits in bringing it to such a degree of perfection, you will have abundant cause of satisfaction.

"With much esteem I am, Madam, Yours,
Signed, JAMES R. MANLEY, M. D.
"President of the New York Medical Society."

N. B. Letters, post paid, addressed to Miss Noah, No. 105, North Front street, will be promptly attended to.

aug 5—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Twenty-Fourth Class—New Series.
To be drawn on the 20th day of Sept. 1826.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$16,000	$16,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	1,348	1,348
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
34	200	6,800
52	50	2,600
104	20	2,080
1,300	8	10,400
10,608	4	42,432

IN this Scheme, composed of 60 numbers by ternary combination, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three of the drawn numbers on each; 1456 each with two of the drawn numbers on; and 10,608, each with one of the drawn numbers on.

To determine the fate of the 54,280 tickets in the scheme, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and eight of them will be drawn out; and that ticket having on it, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers as a combination, will be entitled to the prize of $16,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to 5,000
That having on it the 5th, 7th and 8th, to 3,000
That having on it the 5th, 7th and 8th, to 1,348

Those eight having on them the 3d, 7th and 8th; 4th, 5th and 7th; 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th; 4th, 7th and 8th; 5th 6th and 7th; 5th, 6th and 8th, each 1,000

Those ten having on them the 2d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 5th; 3d, 4th and 6th; 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 6th, each 500

All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, being 56, each 200

Those 88 tickets, having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 3d and 4th, each 50

Those 104 tickets, having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 4th and 8th, or the 5th and 6th, each 20

All others, being 1300, having two of the numbers on, each 8

And all other tickets, being 10608, with any one of the drawn numbers on, each 4

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

J. B. YATES, }
A. M'INTYRE, } *Managers.*

Philadelphia, July, 1826. aug 5—tf

U. STATES' INSTITUTION

For the Cure of Impediments of Speech,

At No. 127, Pine Street, Philadelphia—and at No. 344, Broadway, New York.

MR. and MRS. CHAPMAN, respectfully inform the *people of the United States* in general, that they have conducted an Institution for upwards of NINE YEARS, in this City, and since August last, in the City of New York, for the CURE OF HESITANCY, STUTTERING, STAMMERING, and all species of DEFECTIVE UTTERANCE.

MR. CHAPMAN, (from London,) the *Original Discoverer* of this most important system, is the *first* since the days of Demosthenes, the celebrated Athenian Orator, whose name has been given to the public, as having performed a cure on himself.

For upwards of twenty years, Mr. C. was grievously afflicted, apparently, with such an incurable stammering, attended with a distortion of features, as rendered him not only unintelligible, but a subject of painful commiseration. This fact has been attested by many gentlemen of high respectability, who knew him while in that state; and among others,

JOHN W. CHAPMAN, (his Brother,)
Principal of Lower Dublin Academy.
JOSEPH REED,
Recorder for the City of Philadelphia.
SAMUEL COMLY,
Auctioneer, Philadelphia.
THOS. GEORGE, & ROBERT KARP, (Brokers,)
Hardware Merchants in Philadelphia.
JOHN BACON,
City Treasurer.
The Rev. JAMES WILTBANK,
Principal of the University Grammar School.
N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica, &c. of the University of Pennsylvania.

By his observations, he discovered the true cause of stammering, and the *method* by which he effected a permanent cure on himself; yes, under the blessing of an all-wise Providence, the secret, which had been so long hid from mankind, was happily found out by *him!* A few experiments on others, to test his discovery, proved eminently successful. Fully satisfied of its certainty, he formed the plan of making it available to himself, and beneficial to his contemporaries. He matured his system, and opened an Institution for the benefit of all who might apply; but in the early stage of his progress, prejudice and incredulity presented obstacles which could only be overcome by those demonstrations which were irresistable; that is, by numerous and striking cures. To obtain these, required time. The time has now arrived when those difficulties are seldom presented; for recently the rich and the poor, the learned and the illiterate, have sought relief from his system—nor have they sought in vain. Twelve years have elapsed since Mr. C. discovered the means of cure; since then, he, and Mrs. C. (his wife,) have cured about two hundred; the greater number of these cures have been effected within the last two years. He now can state, that there is no case so bad as to be beyond a cure, if the proper means are faithfully applied; and being once cured, it would be as difficult for a person to relapse, as if he had never stammered at all.

To the names of many of our most respectable citizens who have testified that Mr. Chapman *now* speaks with fluency, and that his articulation is remarkably perfect, we may add those of

WM. WHITE, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania.
WM. TILGHMAN, L. L. D. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
JOSEPH HOPKINSON, L. L. D. Late a member of Congress from the City of Philadelphia.
HARVEY KLAPP, }
JOHN RUAN, } Drs. of Physic in Philadelphia.
DAVID PAUL BROWN, } Counsellors at Law in
HUMPHREY ATHERTON, } Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman earnestly invite the attention of the public to these *facts*. The respectability of many of their pupils, and the testimonials which have been furnished them by gentlemen of eminence of almost every rank and profession in the Union, certifying to the same, are sufficient to remove every doubt that can possibly arise in the mind of any person, as to the certainty of the statements which they offer to the public.

Should it be necessary, however, further to adduce *facts*, to prove that the most inveterate stammerers can be cured in a short time, a few certificates will be given.

The following certificate was presented Mrs. C. by the Hon. Dennis A. Smith, of last week.

"Philadelphia, Feb. 25th, 1826.

"My Son, Wm. Henry Smith, has been afflicted for two years with a most distressing impediment of speech, which in a great degree interfered with his studies, and depressed his spirits. In October last, I heard that Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia, possessed the identity of relieving persons in a similar situation, which determined me to place him under their care. When I left him with them, in the early part of November, he could not articulate a word without stammering; and since my return to this City, I have had the satisfaction to hear him converse with ease and confidence, and without the slightest hesitancy in his speech, or difficulty of articulation. I feel pleasure in expressing my gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, for the inestimable advantages which my son has obtained by their kind attentions to his case, and I consider it to be due to the public to state the circumstances of it, that others may have the opportunity of being benefited. DENNIS A. SMITH,
Of Baltimore.

To this certificate, the son, after stating his pleasure at being liberated from a "desperate impediment" of speech, adds—"I can with truth assert, that during my stay with them, [Mr. and Mrs. C.] I have had the pleasure of witnessing the cure of several very bad cases of stammering, some though apparently very obstinate cases, yielded to their mode of treatment in a few days.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH,
From Baltimore."

It is presumed that the addition of the two following certificates, will amply suffice to satisfy the public.

"Bloomfield, May 15th, 1826.

"This certifies that ERASMUS D. WILLES, a student of the Bloomfield Academy, whom I have intimately known for more than two years, was greatly afflicted with an impediment in his speech. In consequence of his inability to comply with Mr. Chapman's terms for the removal of stammering, and his design to devote himself to the Gospel Ministry, he was favoured with the gratuitous instruction of that gentleman, by which he is now able to speak with ease and fluency.

GIDEON N. JUDD,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield."

"Philadelphia, May 28th, 1826.

"Being requested to visit Mr. and Mrs. Chapman's Institutions for the cure of Impediments of Speech, and to contribute our testimony with respect to it, we do hereby cheerfully certify, that we consider their system perfectly effectual; that we conversed with some who had been for a few weeks under Mrs. Chapman's care, (the Institution here being solely conducted by Mrs. C.) who, having been afflicted with apparently irremediable hesitancy of utterance from their birth, *these* spoke with the most perfect fluency and clearness of articulation; and with others who having been but a few days under the discipline of the Institution, evinced the most wonderful progress in acquiring a complete and ready command of the organs of speech.

We believe that in no instance of the most inveterate and long established cases of stammering, has their mode of relief proved ineffectual.

JAMES ABERCROMBIE, D. D. Senior Assistant Minister of Christ Church, St. Peter's, and St. James', Philadelphia.
JAMES MONTGOMERY, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia.
JAMES P. WILSON, D. D. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.
W. E. HORNER, M. D. Adj. Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania."

N. B. The terms for instruction are paid in advance, and vary according to the ability of the applicant.

The time required for cure can only be ascertained when it is known in what manner the applicant is afflicted. In some cases, one week has proved amply sufficient to effect a perfect cure; the time necessary for instruction and practice, generally does not exceed two or three months.

To secure to the *Inventor* the benefit of his invaluable discovery, the candidates for cure have always been bound by *solemn* obligations to secrecy.

Letters, post paid, will be immediately replied to.

july 8—Jt

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has got his new establishment complete, on the sea shore, opposite to, and four miles from Dennis's Creek, in Cape May, N. J.) for the accommodation of citizens and others, who wish to visit the sea shore for the purpose of sea bathing and the salt air for their health, and also persons who are fond of gunning, fishing, crabbing and the like sports. They will be accommodated with a bar furnished with a good assortment of liquors, and a table well furnished with the best the country can afford, and large chambers with good and convenient rooms with good beds for lodgings, &c.

This place abounds with a variety of fish of the finest quality, fine crabs, terapins, oysters, &c. The subscriber flatters himself that by unremitted attention, to those who favor him with their custom, he will merit a share of public patronage. JOHN SMITH.

The Philadelphia and Tuckahoe Stage which starts from Reeves' Ferry, Market street, passes by this establishment twice a week, to Cape May Court House. Shallops are also plying to Dennis's Creek, but four miles from this place, from Green and Coates street, Philadelphia. june 24—2m*

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

THE Subscriber again offers himself as a Candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and would be thankful to his fellow citizens for their votes, in his favor, at the general election in October next.

july 29—3t* JOHN MARKLAND.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscriber, who has for some years practised with a good degree of success in relieving those afflicted with Cancers, Kings' Evils, Tetters, and other ill conditioned sores, now offers to the public her valuable *medicine* at $3 per bottle. Personal attention will also be given to those who may apply at her residence, near Wm. Martin's Cotton Factory, Aston Township, Delaware County, Pa. provided application be made in an early stage of the disease, which in all cases should be attended to. RACHEL BUFFINGTON.

july 29—3t*

CASTON DE BLANDEVILLE,

OR the Couch of Henry 3d, Keeping Festival in Ardennes, a Romance, and St. Alban's Abbey, a Metrical Romance, by Anne Radcliffe, author of the Italian, Mysteries of Udolpho, &c. in 2 vols. received and for sale at the Book Stores of J. G. & C. H. Anner, No. 229 North Third street, four doors above Callowhill, and J. G. Anner, No. 333 Market, four doors below Ninth street;—Also, The Highlands, a Tale of the Hudson; Woodstock, by the author of Waverly, &c.; Moderation, by Mrs. Hofland—A constant supply of Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, with a great variety of Stationary, at reduced prices. Book Binding neatly executed on the most reasonable terms. aug 5—tf

A CARD.

THE Manager of the Grand University Lottery of Maryland, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that upon canvassing the sales in the 8th class up to this period, he finds it will not be prudent or safe for him to proceed with the drawing on the 12th inst. Persons holding tickets in that class, can return them if agreeable, or exchange them for tickets in other lotteries. In consequence of the above, he has the pleasure of presenting to the public the 9th class of the UNIVERSITY LOTTERY, which will positively draw in the city of Baltimore